

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 50.—VOL. II.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE PASSION WEEK.

We are not, this week, desirous of leading our readers into the theatre of political discussion; we would not seek to disturb the reposeful solemnity of a period when the influences of religion appeal most powerfully to virtuous hearts,—with the distracting tumult of worldly affairs—the busy and contending interests which fill up the measure of toil, and struggle, and ambition in the round of life. As the rulers of the land have thought fit to invest this period with a sacred character—to clothe it in the solemn beauty of religious awe—to close the temples of gaiety from the people, and open to them the prayer-sanctuaries of God—in a word, to set up the sign of the cross, and fill the national mind with one grand observance of Christianity—so would we have the spirit of this sanctity universally partaken, and its holiness unbroken by the storm and battle of political contention, which are evermore sweeping over the heart of the world.

We cannot forget that we are writing on the eve of the “Great Day”—the day of sacrifice and redemption—of agony endured for love—of death sealing salvation—and even from out of its very darkness opening to mankind the Heavenly vista of pardon, blessedness, and peace. Amid the many comforting thoughts, too, which are called up by the bright though melancholy history of the one mighty sacrifice for our eternal good—that of the holy efficacy of Christianity in its world-exercise, is among the fairest and best. Ever since the cross, which symbolised the death of the Saviour, shed radiance over the earth, it has been also the sign of civilisation and the progress of mind. Wherever the great creed flourished it worked out the ends and purposes of human wisdom in rescuing from barbarism, in annihilating slavery, in giving life-springs to truth and justice, in founding codes of laws and right, in protecting, in elevating, in blessing mankind. Charity seems to have nestled in its bosom; benevolence to have been sunned under its smile; humanity to have gathered a reflex from its glory; and brotherhood to have made kindred with its soul. On sea or land, by storm or sunshine, in pestilence or plenty, in far countries or at home, the fair visage of Christianity has blessed all things with its pure and chastened light, and Virtue has become its handmaid, and albeit, with the sweetest graces of humility, has shared its throne. Precisely all those circumstances of mental influence which have most tended to the greatness of nations have been of purely Christian sympathy, of purely Christian growth. Arts—learning—honours for intellectual excellence—rewards for good repute—have all sprung out of the one fertile soil, and attained to an almost religious beauty in their application to the aims and purposes of humanity. Once, in the far days of the ancients, the same influences promoted fame, or vain-glory, or great ambition alone; but since they became Christian, they have worked for the good of mankind, and wrought out an enduring philosophy which has its admiration and approval in the most unsullied fountains of the human heart. Christianity neither uses nor recognises any vice. No, but it has dashed the fetters from the limbs of the African slave, and snatched the Hindoo widow from her burning pile. It has spread the intelligence of virtue to heal the wounds of states, to quench the fires of revolutions, and to stem the blood-torrent of national as of individual crime. Its symbol—the cross—has been every where the sign of joy.

We are commanded to solemnize the remembrance of that “Good Friday” of which the present week involves the sacred anniversary. We abstain from political disputation, from worldly squabble, from every consideration of grievance or redress—but were we to overstep this simple boundary of reserve, and pass to the example of the moment, even a newspaper might dare to draw reflections of advantage from the marvellous lessons it casts forth. At once we see the mightiness of the sacrifice that divinity has made for man—the unselfishness—the humility—the generous abandonment—the unsullied love—the exalting faith, and honour, and virtue, and forgiveness of injury, which should constitute patriotism in the life of empires. Yet where do we find legislators treading, with such fair beacon light to guide them, in the same lovely path? Where do we find followed the example of simple sacrifice for common good? Now when the nation is distressed—

when the poor are sorrowful and enduring—let Good Friday remind the rich and powerful that the sign of their own redemption points their duty to their fellow-creatures—and let prayers sow the seeds of blessings for the needy and the worn of heart. Let all join in aspirations for the general relief. The visitations of shipwreck and earthquake, too, have been fearful upon seas and lands. Then let the remembrance of the HIGHEST SACRIFICE teach Charity to spread her wings for the scenes of devastation, and pay back a poor instalment of its humble duty to the Lord.

In all things, in all walks and avocations of life, it would be

well if THE DAY of the present week should work its religious influence upon the minds of all ranks of men—if it should spread an atmosphere of humility and engender a tone of grace—and rebuke sin and pride and power—and set up comfort and charity and love. Then, indeed, if this wish could find a public application—should we still more dearly and deeply rejoice in the coming of those Easter holidays in which the dazzling joy of the people finds vent in merriment and feast, and in which they recognise all the happiness their beautiful creed confers—the happiness of knowing that the resurrection of their Saviour has given them wings which it is ever in the power of virtue to spread for heaven!



WHITEHALL CHAPEL.—DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S MAUNDY MONEY.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

It may be interesting to some few of the readers of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS to hear the origin of the term “Maundy Money” explained; but ere commencing we must be permitted to digress by stating that, in the Roman Catholic Church, it was the custom on the “Dies Mandati” or day of command, being the day preceding Good Friday, now called Maundy Thursday, for the religious to entertain and wash the feet of a number of poor persons (in accordance with the same act performed by our Saviour), after which alms were bestowed upon them of pieces of silver. A relic of that custom we preserve, and surely the most fastidious will not presume to find fault with a usage which is the occasion of much relief to the aged widow and those in need. On the day alluded to a certain number of poor men and women, of each the exact number of the years of our sovereign's age, attend divine service in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, in the morning and afternoon. Bread, meat, and fish is distributed to them in large wooden bowls, and a procession formed of the Queen's almoner or sub-almoner, with other officers, who are decorated with white scarfs and sashes, and each carrying a bouquet of flowers; one of the officers supports a large gold dish or salver, on which are placed small red and white leather bags; the red containing a sovereign, the white the pieces (as in the engraving) termed Maundy Money. One of each of these bags is given to the persons selected to receive the royal bounty; they have likewise given to them cloth, linen, shoes &c., as well as a small maple cup, out of

which previous to the termination of the ceremony they drink the Queen's health. There is something very imposing in this little formula, from the peculiar appearance of the yeomen of the guard in their antiquated costume, being that of the time of Henry VIII.

The Maundy Money is to the amount of a penny to each year of the Sovereign's age; presuming that be twenty four, there would be given to the value of two shillings. This, however, is not all bestowed in pennies, but generally in the following proportion: one fourpence, two threepences, three twopences, and eight pennies, and those pieces are severally impressed with the date of the year in which they are presented; but in the reign of George III. there was no rule as to the dates, and the Maundy Money in many instances was of a period some years anterior to the day of its presentation. These small pieces are, by an order of Government, declared current coins of the realm, therefore no one dare refuse to take them if they are tendered in payment; still they are not in reality intended for that purpose. As a proof of this, the new groat recently issued will be found, on examination, to be from the die of the Maunday threepence—that is, the head side; but it has a different reverse, and is thicker, and of course of the weight of the Maunday fourpence. They are struck chiefly as presents for various officers attached to the Crown, as well as to others.

The King of England was formerly accustomed, on Maundy Thursday, to have brought before him as many poor men as he was years old, whose feet he washed with his own hands; after which

his Majesty's maunds, consisting of meat, clothes, and money, were distributed amongst them. Queen Elizabeth, when in her 39th year, performed this ceremony at her palace at Greenwich, on which occasion she was attended by thirty-nine ladies and gentlemen. Thirty-nine poor persons being assembled, their feet were first washed by the yeoman of the laundry with warm water and sweet herbs—afterwards, by the sub-almoner—and, finally, by the Queen herself, kneeling. These various persons—the yeoman, the sub-almoner, and the Queen—after washing each foot, marked it with the sign of the cross above the toes, and then kissed it; clothes, victuals, and money were then distributed. This strange ceremonial, in which the highest was for a moment brought beneath the lowest, was last performed in its full extent by James II., at Whitehall. King William left the washing to his almoner; and such was the arrangement for many years afterwards.



MAUNDY MONEY.

Thursday, April 15, 1731, being Maundy Thursday, there was distributed at the Chapel-royal, Whitehall, to forty-eight poor men, and as many poor women—the King's (George the Second) age being forty-eight—boiled beef, and shoulders of mutton, and small bowls of ale, which was called dinner; after that, large wooden platters of fish and loaves—namely, undressed, one large old ling and one large dried cod, twelve red herrings and twelve white herrings, and four half-quartern loaves—each person had one platter of this provision; after which were distributed to them shoes, stockings, linen and woollen cloth, and leather bags, with one-penny, twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces of silver, and shillings—to each about four pounds in value.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner, performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of a certain number of poor in the Chapel-royal, Whitehall, which was formerly done by the Kings themselves, in imitation of our Saviour's pattern of humility. For a considerable number of years the washing of the feet has been entirely given up, and since the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria, an additional sum of money has been given, in lieu of provisions.

In accordance with annual custom, her Majesty's bounty was distributed on Thursday to a number of poor men and women at the Chapel-royal, Whitehall. The Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, officiated for the Archbishop of York, the Queen's Almoner, and was assisted in the ceremony by the Rev. Dr. Sleath, Sub-dean of the Chapel-royal, and the Rev. Dr. Vivian, of St. Paul's. The Chapel was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies. Sir George Smart presided at the organ, and played a voluntary as the procession entered the chapel, the alms-money being borne by the Yeomen of the Guard. The recipients of the bounty, twenty-six men and twenty-six women, the number being regulated by the age of the Sovereign, were seated in the body of the chapel, and on the conclusion of the first lesson the Dean of Carlisle left the altar, and presented to each woman a small purse containing £1 15s. A pair of thick stockings and shoes, with four yards of broad cloth, was next given to the poor men; after which each pensioner received two leather purses, the one containing several small silver coins, and the other the sum of £2 10s. The service was then proceeded with, and concluded with a prayer for the Queen. The ceremony was altogether of a very interesting character. On the death of the late King the number of recipients amounted to nearly one hundred and forty. By the liberality of her Majesty, none of these poor individuals have lost their bounty. Although no more than twenty-six of each sex are present in the chapel, the whole of the original pensioners are paid until they drop off by death. Some of the recipients have attained a great age, many are blind, and the whole are persons who have become reduced from a respectable sphere of life. The Right Hon. the Lady Mayoress was among those present.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE, PARIS, April 11, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent).—The serious illness of M. Canin Gridaene, the Minister of Commerce, has caused a great sensation amongst the hunters of portfolios, and many are the rumours afloat. The Moltres report that the King has decided on a total change of the Ministry; the Thieries, that M. Duchatel only will retire, that he will be replaced, with the consent of M. Guizot, by the mighty little man himself, the *ami de cœur* of Lord Palmerston, the redoubtable M. Thiers. Be assured all this is mere speculation. "I intend residing in the south this summer," said the King a few nights since to one of the most ambitious of his court; "on my return should I find that Guizot is really unpopular in the departments I will seriously entertain the question of a change of Ministry; till then," continued his Majesty, "do you occupy yourself in infusing a majority in the Chamber of Deputies."

There has been much movement in the diplomatic world. I am most credibly informed that a great difference of opinion exists between Lord Cowley and M. Guizot, relative to the last note delivered by Russia to the Porte; the Austrian and Prussian ambassadors have declared that their courts are determined on supporting Russia. Count Appony even goes to such an extent as to advance that Prince Metternich would have been more satisfied had the interests of Prince Michel been insisted on.

Duprez has been condemned by the tribunal of Commerce to play the part of the Dauphin in Halevy's opera of Charles VI. Duprez has many enemies in Paris, and a cabal is getting up against him. Some of our musical journals clearly affirm that he no longer possesses a sufficient power of voice for the grand opera, and that he is compelled to labour to produce the least effect. I lately heard him, and with great pleasure; and you will soon be able to confirm the correctness of my judgment, when I declare that Duprez has as full a body of voice, freshness, and vigour as in the days when he was the idol of a fickle Parisian audience. Our fashionable saloons are fast closing—the *élite* are preparing to leave Paris, and our artists for a provincial campaign. Madame Patrice, the protectress of most of our young talented artists, gave her last musical *soirée* on Friday. It is worthy of notice the great patronage given to talent by persons of rank in Paris. It has a salutary and good effect, and tends to bring forth many an artist who otherwise would vegetate unknown; but who, thanks to such ladies as Madame Bertin de Vaux, Countess de Sparre, Countess de Merlin, Duchess de Caze, Madames Panckoucke and Mer, have been enabled to brave the ordeal of public criticism and pave the way to reputation and fortune. It is remarked by most of our artists that a reputation gained in the saloons of Paris insures success in every part of the Continent.

I am only doing an act of justice to an unfortunate, in recording a flagrant act of injustice, committed by the magistrates of Tours towards Mr. Conaty, an Irish gentleman belonging to a most respectable family, and who has hitherto enjoyed the esteem and friendship of all those acquainted with him. It would appear that on the 9th of December last Mr. Conaty and an officer of hussars, a M. Deshondes, played *carté* in one of the public rooms of Tours; the table was surrounded by Messrs. Septeuil, Bournier, Macdonald, Gaxette, and Holdsworth. After playing the whole of the night, Mr. Conaty won £120. At six o'clock in the morning M. Deshondes proposed to play double or quits at one hundred points. Whilst the game was going on, M. Bournier put his hand on the cards and declared they were marked. M. Deshondes behaved in the first instance most honourably; he declared that he was satisfied that he had fairly lost the money, and offered to pay the money; but, persuaded by his friend, he subsequently declared that he would give it for the benefit of the poor. The affair soon made a noise in Tours, and Mr. Conaty was indicted for marking the cards. Notwithstanding the evidence of many highly respectable gentlemen, some of whom had come from Paris for that purpose, he was condemned by the Tribunal of Tours to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Conaty appealed against this decision, and, at the same time, the Procureur du Roi also appealed against the leniency of the sentence. The Tribunal of Blois having heard arguments on both sides, declared Mr. Conaty guilty,

and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, deprived him of civil rights during ten years, and placed him under the surveillance of high police. The latter punishment compels him to live in a town named by the police. Mr. Conaty has appealed to the Court of Cassation, and the report of M. Quennault, the advocate-general, is in favour of quashing the judgment. The court will give its decision on Thursday next, and should it be favourable to Mr. Conaty, as in all probability it will be, it will be sent for trial in a department distant from Tours or Blois. It is the general opinion that Mr. Conaty is innocent, and that he is the victim of a foul conspiracy. You shall be kept well informed in all the proceedings of this delicate affair, which has created a great sensation.

The first representation of Mr. Balle's opera is definitively fixed for the 10th of April, it is called "Le Puits d'Amour," the "Well of Love;" it is in three acts. The libretto is by Scribe and Leuven. The principal characters will be supported by Anna Shillon, Darnier, Chollet, Andran, and Henri. Those who have been present at the rehearsals speak highly of it.

A mistaken estimate is generally made of the number of English residents in Paris: I do not allude to visitors. From official statistical reports before me it appears that there are only between six and seven thousand residents, the greater portion workmen, and that the average income does not exceed £200 per annum. At no one period have there been 8000 English residents in Paris. There is no want of medical gentlemen: we have at least 400 and 5 apothecaries; but I am sorry to say, few, very few, gain sufficient to provide for their establishments. Sir Robert Chromsome is an exception. This gentleman is the medical attendant to the Hertford family; and, independent of a fixed salary of £1000 a year, he has a lodging provided for him. Sir Robert is also attached to the British Embassy. The only clerical gentlemen of the Established Church are Bishop Luscombe and the Rev. Mr. Lovells. We have also three dissenting chapels.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 28th of March, at Luneville, in the department of Meurthe; with the exception of the destruction of two houses, little damage was done.

Admiral Willaumez, at the advanced age of 80, has been created a count. This is rather tardy justice, supposing the admiral was entitled to a reward for services rendered to his country.

Thalberg leaves Paris on Monday next for Vienna, and from thence he proceeds to America.

Count d'Erion, the oldest Lieutenant-General, has been raised to the rank of Marshal of France. General Bugeaud has been decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honour.

The oyster trade is most flourishing on the coast of France. From Granville, during 1842, 84 boats left, having on board 730 men, and dredged thirty-four millions of oysters, which sold for 464,968*l.*, or nearly £20,000.

SPAIN.—OPENING OF THE CORTES.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place with due solemnity on the 3rd. The Regent repaired to the royal palace, where the peers and deputies, in full costume, awaited to accompany her Majesty. The cortege set out at two o'clock. The royal suite led the way in carriages drawn each by six mules; the Queen's sister went in a carriage drawn by horses. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Regent, by the Countesses Mina and Altamira, went in a carriage drawn by eight horses, superbly caparisoned. The ceremony took place in the Senate-room, where the Regent read aloud the royal speech.

SPANISH BONDS.—IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DECREE.—"Sir, Since I took upon myself the charge of the Ministry of Finance, one of my principal cares has been to take into due consideration the payment of the interest on the new Stock of Three per Cent., since, by reason of its origin, and on account of the circumstances of the nation, it ought to be regarded as the basis of the revival of Spanish credit. The payment (of said interest) took place with due punctuality in the midst of the deficiencies of the treasury; and, although the effects thereof were felt in the market of this city and in those of foreign countries, yet the said stock has not assumed the value equivalent to that of other countries. The chief cause of this, in my opinion, is, that the creditors do not consider the future payment of the interest as secured. It is, therefore, indispensable to give them a guarantee which may inspire them with confidence, make manifest the good faith of the Government, and leave the latter free from any compromise at the time of the respective half-years' (dividends) falling due. My idea, sir, is to provide the Board of Amortization with the necessary funds; and to take care that the latter be not diverted to meet other obligations. For this obligation, therefore, let there be assigned the proceeds of the quicksilver from the time that the new contract shall come into operation; and let whatever is wanting be made up by other assignments, whose receipt may not be dubious. On these principles I have drawn up and submit to your highness the following decree, in order that you may be pleased to authorise the same with your signature, if they (the said principles) meet your approval.—RAMON M. CALATRAVA.—Madrid, April 3, 1843."

DECREE.

Taking into consideration the matters which you have laid before me relating to the securing of the punctual payment of the interest on the New Three per Cent. Stock, and in conformity with the opinion of the Council of the Ministers, I, as Regent of the kingdom, and in the name of the Queen Donna Isabel II., have decreed as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be assigned to the Amortization Board, for exclusive application to the said payment—1st. The whole proceeds of the quicksilver of the mines of Almaden and Almaduecos, only deducting the charges (expenses) of said mines, from the time when the new contract adjudicated on the 28th March last shall come into operation.—2nd. Twenty millions of reales on the treasures of the island of Cuba, which shall be paid from the funds of the assignments transferred to the Peninsula by virtue of the decree of the Provisional Regency of the 4th November, 1840, and which were at the reservation of the Government.—3rd. Four millions of reales on the department of the Cruzada.

Art. 2. As the government reckons upon having the means necessary to pay the interest on the said stock for the present year, therefore the delivery of the consignments on the island of Cuba, and the Cruzada, shall commence in the month of September next, in order that the Board (Caja) may reckon upon the effective funds required from the 1st of January, 1844; for which purpose the Director of the Treasury shall forward to it (the Board) the suitable anticipations bills against the said produce by instalments of ore, in order more easily to effect the receipt and remittances thereof.

Art. 3. The Heads of the Board of Amortization, on their responsibility, shall not divert to any other purpose the funds that may be assigned to them, on any pretext, or for any reason.

Art. 4. On the Board of Amortization being provided with the aforesaid consignments for the purpose of making the payments to which they are applicable from 1844, with due regularity, the government will take care to consent to the assignments, if the Cortes shall approve of the capitalisation of the interest on the Four and Five per Cents, as it is proposed to them.

You will understand this, and dispose as it may be necessary for the execution thereof.

Madrid, 3rd April, 1843.

THE DUKE DE LA VICTORIA.

To Don Ramon M. Calatrava.

TURKEY.—This empire has never been in a more critical state than at this present moment. All her recent acts, whether justifiable or not, appear to have involved her in difficulties with the great powers of Europe. The ejection of a party in Servia which was notoriously hostile to her; and carrying on, as tools of Russia, the most destructive intrigues in her provinces, has irritated the Emperor, who is determined, it is said, to compel the Porte to restore the family of Obrenovitch, and to replace all the obnoxious individuals. To this effect was the letter which was sent by the Emperor to the Sultan. An answer has now been returned, absolutely refusing to concede these demands. The general impression is, that the present party in Servia are completely anti-Russian, and that Russia, by the recent change, has lost all her influence in that province, and has lost much, if not all, the power of influencing the Bulgarians which she possessed by having a command over the Servians, with whom the Bulgarians have a fellow feeling. Austria has still avoided recognising the new Government. The English and French consuls have paid official visits; and Russia is endeavouring, as much as it is in her power, to overthrow the Prince and his Ministers. Austrian matters are still in a most perplexed state. The question resolves itself into this—the Austrians enjoy by treaty a right of trade in the Turkish dominions. This right was extended by Sultan Mahmoud, *verbally* to all vessels. The Austrians start steamers communicating between ports in the Turkish dominions, and in a "mare clausum," for the periodical conveyance of goods and passengers. The Turks deny their right to do so. The matter was at one time referred to Sir Stratford Canning, but the Turks are determined to make no concessions. It is said that Austria is determined to insist, whether she has a legal right or not, upon the free navigation of the Black Sea, and threatens extreme measures unless the Porte concedes it. Since their departure information has been received of the siege and capture, by storm, of Kerkelah by the Pacha of Bagdad, Nejib, who was still at Damascus. The Pacha of Bagdad had endeavoured, on several occasions, but in vain, to take possession of this place. At length Nejib, with his Albanian and Constantinopolitan troops, who had not the religious scruples of the Bagdadians, entered the place after a brave resistance for twenty days on the part of the inhabitants, chiefly pilgrims without guns, and almost unarmed. It is generally believed that the result of this affair will cause fresh ill feeling between Persia and the Porte; and all those who are acquainted with the extraordinary veneration entertained by the Sheas for this holy spot may anticipate the degree of popular excitement that this event will create in Persia. General England, one of the Afghan lions, is now at Constantinople, with a large party of English, male and female.

THE LEVANT AND BRAZIL PACKETS.—The Montrose steamer, Captain Cooper, left Falmouth on Tuesday morning with the Peninsular mails.—The Oriental steamer came in the same morning; from Alexandria, March 26; Malta, 31st; Gibraltar, April 1st. Passengers: Messrs. Potts, Skinner, A. W., and P. Pittur, Woolaston, McKenzie, Coull, Hamill, Reghelieu, Patten, Berens, Key, Woodgate, Garrett, McKim, Compte, Reboule, Wythe, Brown, Clarke, James, Leighton, Wardroper, De Douville, Bird, Hend, Maycock, G. d'Arc; Hon. Mr. Robertson; Captains Hyde, Snow, Kye, Beatson, Corall, Wright, Ferguson, Vincent, Browne, Roche, Capt. and Mrs. Bere, Col. and Mrs. Conyngham, Mrs. Col. Moore; Colonels Cox, Brown, and Huish; Mr. and Miss Ibbetson. Mrs. Barrington, Mrs. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. La Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and family, Mrs. Panting and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon and child; Majors Briggs, Mac Mahon, Ogle, Langford, and Dillon; Lieutenants Carey, Fyres, Kenyon, Gore; Mrs. Gray and child; Mrs. Hayne and child, Mrs. Fawcett and three children.—From Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Jonides, and Mr. Lloyd. In all, one hundred and twenty passengers, including servants. In the afternoon her Majesty's packet Linnet, Lieut. Coghien, arrived from Rio de Janeiro—sailed Feb. 21. The packet following her had not arrived off. Freight about £8000. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Havers, Mr. Metznerbecher, and Mr. Geeche. On the Exchange, business had been limited until the day before the mail closed, when beyond £30,000 was done on London at 27d. Some moderate transactions in stock at 68. Prince Joinville had not arrived at Rio: Mr. Ellis would return, not in the Malabar,

but in the steamer in which he went out—in the Ardent, on her return to Rio from the River Plate, Commodore Purvis having gone there to prevent the army of Rosas from approaching Monte Video, they having crossed the Uruguay. The Emperor intended sending his men-of-war for his Neapolitan brigade early in March. Her Majesty's ships at Rio—the Crescent, Curlew, Malabar, and Spider. French—La Gloire, Atalante, Thetis, and Ville de Marseilles. Sugars and coffee looking down, notwithstanding a great depression existed, and the market being well supplied.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope papers are of the 10th of February, received by her Majesty's ship Druid, which touched at that port on her passage homeward with treasure from China, and these state the satisfactory settlement of the disturbances in the territory beyond the north-eastern boundary. Colonel Hare, it appears, has had an interview with the leading farmers, who have consented to recognise British supremacy, and he is shortly to return to Graham's-town with his troops, leaving at Philippolis about 200 men as a preventive corps, should any further feeling of insubordination be manifested. The appearance of the Lieutenant-Governor in person on the spot is considered quite opportune for the investigation of the matters in dispute, and for making a report on the general question of boundary policy to Lord Stanley at home, since Sir George Napier had directed Colonel Hare, in the exercise of his functions on the frontier, to consider himself responsible for the result of his negotiations in this affair.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have received letters from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of January, and papers to the same date. Their contents are important, as they prove almost beyond doubt that the letters bearing the signature of Mr. Manville and Count De Lurde, the English and French Ambassadors, and demanding a suspension of hostilities between the Government of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, which appeared in the Monte Videan and Brazilian papers some time ago, are forgeries, and that neither of the Governments represented by those gentlemen has any intention of interfering, except with good advice, which the Buenos Ayreans hold very cheap since the great victory gained by General Oribe. It will be seen, from the following letter from Buenos Ayres, that a speedy close of the war was anticipated there from military operations alone:—"Buenos Ayres, Jan. 28, 1843.—In politics there is nothing of the least importance. Oribe, it is said, is advancing rapidly towards Monte Video. One thousand men embarked, a few days ago, at Ensenada, with Diaz, for Colonia (on the opposite side of the river), for the purpose, it is said, of taking that place and establishing the 'Legal Government' there. Everything promises that the conclusion of this war is not far off, and, judging by appearances, it must be concluded that the threatened interference of England and France was 'a farce.' We have since heard that Colonia has been occupied by the Buenos Ayres troops."

The following are the latest accounts from the army of Oribe, received at Buenos Ayres:—"Costa del Arroyo Grande, Jan. 17, 1843.—My dear Friend, I have the pleasure to inform you that we have arrived at this place, a distance of sixty leagues from Monte Video, after having marched upwards of eighty leagues from the field of battle, and crossed the Uruguay, the Daiman, the Queguy, and other streams of more or less difficult passage, with more than two hundred and eighty baggage carts, a large train of artillery, &c. We should certainly have reached the Rio Negro tomorrow, had not a heavy shower of rain fallen yesterday and last night; but at all events we shall cross that river by the 20th. The departments of Paysandu, Salto, and Tacuarembó are entirely free from the Unitarian horde; the country, nevertheless, has been left a complete desert in consequence of the unrelenting orders of the ruthless incendiary Rivera. The heroic town of Paysandu, however, has partially escaped from their effects, owing to the inhabitants having taken up arms. Salto and a part of that department had the like good fortune, as the miscreant Unitarians had not time to carry into execution their plan of devastation. The town of Tacuarembó was also saved by the timely arrival of General Servando Gomez, with a division of 1500 horse. His advanced guard, under the command of the gallant Marcus Neira, overtook, on the 4th, at Barovi, the miscreant Santander, and killed forty-two men of his division, including two officers. At present General Gomez is at the Pass of Palancos on the Rio Negro, and has met with the most lively sympathies from the inhabitants of that department. We are in hourly expectation of the news from the Cerro Largo, which department we suppose to be already free from Unitarians. As regards the departments to the south and west of the Rio Negro, the intelligence is most flattering. You may be assured that by the end of this month the army will be on the coast of Santa Lucia (at Monte Video), and then we shall see how the Mulatto rebel and his infamous partisans will avert their impending ruin."

There had been a fracas between Admiral Brown, the commander of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, off Monte Video, and the commander of the French vessels of war, in the River Plate, respecting certain persons seized by the Buenos Ayreans, in a boat bearing the French flag. After some threats the prisoners were given up to the French commander.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—Intelligence from Guadeloupe has been received by the brig Victor, Captain Jourdan, which has just arrived at Havre. This vessel left Pointe-à-Pitre on February 23, and the information she brings unfortunately confirms in every particular the sad details already laid before the public. It may even be asserted that, contrary to all preceding cases of a similar character, the disasters appear to have been rather underrated than exaggerated. The two newspapers published before the disaster, at Pointe-à-Pitre, the *Courrier* and the *Journal Commercial*, have not since appeared. Another, named the *Avenir*, gives an account of the measures taken to remedy the effects of the late visitation. A committee composed of M. Leger, the deputy mayor, and four influential inhabitants, had been charged with the task of discovering the exact number of the dead. Two registers were opened at the mairie, one for the free population, and the other for the slaves. It is believed that the number is from 5600 to 6000. Orders were given to construct on the quay wooden sheds, to receive goods as they arrived, on payment of one per cent. on their value. A committee was appointed to inquire into the losses of registers, papers, and minutes in the several departments of the marine, interior, justice, register-offices and mortgage, customs, auctioneers, and notaries. A potion, made of Peruvian bark and gentian, was ordered to be delivered in proper quantities to the soldiers and sailors working at the ruins, to guarantee them as much as possible against the effects of the noisome atmosphere. Officers were appointed to give to private persons as much wood as could be spared for erecting temporary sheds and houses, the price thereof to be paid at a future period.

A letter from Martinique, of March 6, by an English vessel arrived at Southampton, states that the yellow fever had broken out at Pointe-à-Pitre, and was decimating such of the population as were spared by the late disaster. Rear-Admiral de Moges was afraid to remain there any longer, lest the epidemic might seize on his squadron. He had accordingly weighed anchor for Martinique.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.—A special general meeting of the Colonial Society was held on Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment, at the club-house, St. James's-square, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of general and systematic colonization. The attendance of members was very large. On the motion of Mr. B. Cooke, seconded by the Chevalier Dillon, the Earl of Mountcashel was called to the chair. After an able speech from Mr. Montgomery Martin, replete with statistical information relative to the Colonies, a series of resolutions, embodying a plan of systematic emigration, were proposed, and, after some discussion, were referred to a committee. On the motion of Mr. Ridgway, seconded by Mr. Outley, the following resolution was adopted:—"That this society, identified as it is with the well-being of the Colonies, considers it to be its duty at the present period to submit to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies its earnest hope that his lordship will use his powerful influence to promote and extend colonization, as a measure of great relief and importance to the parent state, as well as one in which the Colonies have an immediate and vital interest." It was then resolved that a memorial be prepared, founded on the preceding resolutions, and a deputation was nominated to wait upon Lord Stanley with the same. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TAHITI.—A meeting was held on Wednesday at Exeter-hall of the friends of the Protestant missions, for the purpose of adopting measures urgently required by the recent aggression of the French on Tahiti, and for securing the general interest of British missions in the islands of the South Pacific. It was announced that the Earl of Roden was to take the chair, but the noble earl was not present, having been detained at Paris by reason of a domestic affliction. The great hall was only partially filled, and a great portion of the persons present consisted of elderly ladies and youth of both sexes. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., took the chair. On the motion of Dr. Vaughan, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the following resolution, which contains the gist of the proceedings, was adopted:—"That this meeting, representing different sections of the Protestant Christian Church in Britain, has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow, and the strongest apprehension, the intelligence of the unjust assumption of sovereignty by the French power in the island of Tahiti, and the establishment by force of the system of Popery in that island; that it regards the treaty by which the native government was constrained to sacrifice its independence as the result solely of extortion and violence—means no less at variance with the character of a brave and gallant nation, than with the principles of political and social justice. And although this meeting, confiding in the omnipotence of truth, and the sure support of its divine Author, utterly repudiates the principle of restriction and coercion towards other systems of religious belief, for the purposes of upholding exclusively the interests of Protestantism, it cannot but regard the imposition of Popery, by the arms of France, on the Christianized nations of Polynesia as the grossest violation of religious liberty, and as evincing the spirit of proselytism, rather than the power of Christian benevolence. That against these acts of violence and injustice this meeting hereby records its decided and solemn protest, while it still indulges the hope that no motive will induce the Government of France to compromise its honour by confirming the aggression of its admiral upon a defenceless people—a proceeding which could not fail greatly to weaken those feelings of sincere goodwill and amity which are cherished towards France by the best classes of the English people, and to awaken throughout the Protestant world astonishment, grief, and indignation."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Copyhold and Customary Tenure Bill was read a second time.—Lord Brougham asked if there was any objection to lay before the house a return of the expenses which would be incurred by the building of the Victoria Tower, adjoining the new Houses of Parliament. It was only yesterday he had seen the plan of this tower, which was a gross violation of every thing like good taste, and must cost a very large sum of money to the country.—Lord DUNCANNOON said that the Victoria Tower was part of the original plan, and the expense of building it formed part of the original estimate.—Several petitions were presented, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL read the resolutions which he intends to bring forward after the recess respecting education.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Government had had several points contained in the propositions of the noble lord under consideration, and had upon the principle of them introduced modifications into the Factories Bill.—Lord STANLEY, in reply to a question from Lord Palmerston, said that fresh instructions had not been sent to the Bahamas respecting the case of the Creole, with a view to any future hypothetical case. The confidential opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been transmitted to the governor, and the house might rely upon it that the right of slaves to freedom in a British port would not suffer in the hands of the present Government.—In reply to a question from Mr. Ewart, Sir R. PEEL said he had received no intelligence that Mr. Ellis had failed in his mission, and was on his return to this country.—In reply to a question from Mr. S. Wortley, Sir R. PEEL said that the slave trade was carried on in the territories of the East India Company, principally on the coast of Bombay, by Arabs, and several persons had been punished for it. A new act would, however, shortly come into operation, which would more effectually check the traffic.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Registration of Voters Bill was read a third time.—Some clauses were then added to the bill by way of rider.—Sir T. WILDER objected to the provision in the bill by which jurisdiction upon disputed votes was given to the Court of Common Pleas, and he also condemned the power given to the judges of appointing the revising barristers, as calculated to destroy the independence of the bar, and thus act injuriously to the interests of the public. He thought the preservation of its jurisdiction was essential to the very existence of the House of Commons. He did not think that Sir R. Peel's bill for the trial of election petitions had yet had a fair trial, and at all events the subject was one of sufficient importance to be the subject of a separate measure of legislation, when it might receive a more deliberate consideration. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by moving the omission of the clause.—Sir J. GRAHAM denied that the clause objected to was a surrender of the privileges of the house. It, in fact, did not go so far as a clause in the Irish Registration Act, to which the hon. and learned gentleman was a party. The clause in no way interfered with the power of election committees, and he could see no danger in the reference of mere points of law to the Court of Common Pleas.—Lord J. RUSSELL once more protested against parting with the privileges of the house. He could not admit the Irish bill to be a case in point, for by the present proviso they were rendering the decision of the judges binding on the committees of the House of Commons; they were about to submit the rights of the whole electorate body in the kingdom to the ever-varying opinions and decisions of the judges.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that in the Irish case Sir Michael O'Loughlin, on the part of the late Government, brought in a bill to render the decision of the judge binding on a committee of the House of Commons, while in the present case the decision of the Common Pleas would only bind an election committee in the particular case and on the point at issue. There was nothing given up by this bill which could at all be considered as an abandonment of the privileges of the house. It was merely carrying out the original intention of the Reform Act, except that the appeal was given to four judges instead of three revising barristers.—Mr. HUME supported the clause, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 103 to 26; the bill then passed.—Dr. NICHOLL moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.—Sir R. H. INGLES condemned the bill as totally destroying the ancient institutions of the country, and sweeping away at one fell swoop no less than 380 courts, some of them as old as the Conquest. He contended at great length that a few instances of carelessness in keeping of wills were not a sufficient justification of such a measure, and that in fact those records were generally most carefully attended to, in addition to which it was most useful that they should be enrolled as near the locality of the parties interested as possible; for parties, particularly in the lower classes of society and in the agricultural districts, would never be so well satisfied as with a personal inspection of the will itself. He had many objections to the bill, some of which he stated, but reserved the greater portion for discussion, if the bill should unhappily go into committee. He hoped the right hon. baronet would consent to have the measure postponed to a future session, in order that further consideration might be given to it, but until he received an intimation to that effect he had but one course to pursue—that of moving that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—Sir J. GRAHAM could not assent to the postponement of the measure, which was not brought forward without the greatest consideration upon the part of the Government. Firmly believing the measure was wise in its policy, and conducive to the public good, he was anxious to relieve himself from the responsibility of not taking the sense of the house upon the propriety of its adoption. No measure had ever come before the house with higher authority to support it, both judicial and ecclesiastical; and he was by no means prepared, until he heard the speech of his right honourable friend, to imagine that any member of that house could defend the existence of these scattered tribunals, the number and decisions of which had occasioned such extensive litigation. It would be of the greatest importance that there should be a centralization of the custody of those wills in the metropolis, where nearly all the trials in reference to the property they disposed of generally took place. The bill was now before them upon its principle, and if the house should reject it he should deeply regret it, for he conscientiously believed that one more satisfactory in its details he could not propose than that which they had then to decide upon.—Mr. JERRIS opposed the bill on the ground that it tended to throw all the business of the country into Doctors' Commons, the courts of which were so constituted as not to be safely entrusted with such extensive jurisdiction. They were monopolies; only thirty-four persons could practise there, and no person could be an articled clerk to a proctor without paying a premium of at least £1000. At present they had all the machinery for search quite perfect at the Stamp-office in order to the collection of the legacy duty, and such a bill as this was therefore wholly unnecessary, if the only object was registry. All the most objectionable parts of the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts were still retained by this bill, such as the bishop's courts, and the trials for schism, heresy, bawling, &c. These were the very things which it was notoriously desirable to abolish; and these were almost the only things not meddled with. He also objected to the bill because it gave increased salaries and patronage to the officers in London, while it went to injure all the practitioners in the country, many of whom would be ruined by its operation.—Colonel SIBTHORP objected to the bill, which gave increased salaries to the judges and officers of Doctors' Commons, who were rich enough and idle enough already.—Sir G. Grey rose to address the house, but Sir W. BARRON moved an adjournment, which was carried by 136 to 51.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Punishment of Death, the Coast of Africa Settlements Government, the Slave Trade Abolition Bill, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Texas), the Sudbury Disfranchisement Witnesses, and several railway and other private Bills.—Lord CAMPBELL fixed the second reading of the Transfer of Freehold Property Bill for the first Thursday after the recess.—Lord ASHBURTON expressed his acknowledgments for the vote of thanks passed by their lordships for his efforts in bringing the differences between this country and America to a close.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that the acknowledgments of the noble lord should be inserted on the minutes, which was at once agreed to.—Lord BROUGHAM then laid upon the table a bill for the more effectual prevention of the slave trade upon the coast of Africa. His bill had received the best consideration of his noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor and of Mr. Bell, the eminent conveyancer, and its provisions were directed to three objects. The first object was to prevent the buying and selling of slaves with plantations, by putting a stop to the trade in articles which were necessary to the maintenance of slavery; the second object was to prevent joint stock companies from dealing in slaves by similar indirect means; and the third object was to prevent trapping on the coast of Africa, by the establishment of a more effectual mode of trying the offenders.—Lord CAMPBELL approved of the bill.—After a few observations from Lord Ashburton, the Earl of ABERDEEN begged it should be understood that he imputed no blame whatever to the gallant officer who commanded in the destruction of the barracons on the coast of Africa. On the contrary, he thought the gallant officer had acted in the most praiseworthy spirit.—Lord DENMAN thanked the noble earl for the justice he had done the gallant officer, and added, that in this question of slavery he was disposed to take a higher tone than had been taken by his noble friends around him. He thought it should be treated by every nation as a crime against humanity which any nation might punish without reference to the wishes of another, as in a case of piracy. Independent of the laws of any country, the offence should be treated as a crime against all, and therefore it was that he thought too low a tone had been taken in the negotiations upon the subject.—The bill was then read a first time, and the house adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. VILLIERS announced his intention of bringing forward a motion on the corn-laws on the 4th of May.—In reply to a question from Sir J. Easthope, Sir J. GRAHAM said that the returns moved for by the right hon. baronet relative to church-rates were so voluminous that it was impossible to say when they would be ready. He hoped, however, to be able to give a more definite answer after Easter.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to a question from Mr. Roebuck, said that the commissioners for inquiring into the state of the criminal law had made several reports, and had also made several important recommendations, amongst which the most important one was the condensation of the criminal law, more particularly in the laws relating

to treason and murder. The Government could not, however, undertake such a task, which could be much more properly carried out by a commission.—On the motion of Sir ROBERT PEEL, it was agreed that the house, at its rising, should adjourn until Monday, the 24th of April.—The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was adjourned until the 28th of April.—Sir J. WALSH moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of parish vestries in England and Wales.—Mr. G. KNIGHT opposed the motion.—Sir B. HALL hoped the Government would not lend its sanction to repealing an act which had conferred such benefits where it was in operation as Hobhouse's Act.—Captain Rous, Mr. HAWES, and Mr. HUME severally opposed the motion.—Colonel T. Wood thought that Sir J. Walsh had gone too far, but hoped he would be allowed to introduce his bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in the face of such general opposition, recommended the honourable member to withdraw his motion.—Sir J. WALSH said he had not expected such opposition, and withdrew his motion. Dr. BOWRING then moved for a return of the correspondence between the British Government and the Porte on the subject of the Bishop of Jerusalem. The policy of the appointment he thought bad, and the selection of the man he thought worse, because he was the son of a Jew, a class associated with feelings of contempt in oriental minds. The people were much astonished on the arrival of the bishop's wife and family, for, according to their ideas, celibacy was associated with the sacerdotal character.—Sir R. H. INGLES defended the character and attainments of Dr. Alexander, against whom it was no reproach that he was of Jewish descent. He approved of having a representative of the Protestant Church in the holy city.—Sir R. PEEL said it appeared as if Dr. Bowring was actuated by personal hostility to the bishop, and the manifestation of this spirit, together with strong public reasons, induced him to refuse the correspondence. The bishop had been received most cordially, and had received also marks of respect from the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek faith. Nothing unreasonable was requested from the Porte in asking for permission to build this Protestant church, for a Mahomedan might build one to his own faith in this country, in which Dr. Bowring might indulge his predilections by preaching in it.—Mr. HUME hoped Sir Robert Inglis would not forget his sentiments on this occasion when the question of Jewish disabilities would be again brought before the house. He considered the hon. baronet's declaration as a sign of growing liberality. ("Hear" and laughter).—Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the remarks of Sir R. Peel, and regretted the spirit displayed by Dr. Bowring.—Dr. BOWRING said he was actuated by no improper feeling, and withdrew his motion.—Mr. COWPER then moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be enclosed by act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district, and also into the best mode of effecting the same.—Sir J. GRAHAM assented to the appointment of the committee, for, although he was doubtful of the result, he thought it a more safe course than the introduction of a bill.—Mr. HUME said it would be infinitely better to repeal the corn-laws, if the object were to relieve the people.—The motion was then agreed to.—Captain PECHILL then rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, but the house was counted out, there being only thirty-seven members present.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN COMMISSION.—The actual number of ships of all classes of the Royal Navy in commission on the 1st day of Dec., 1842, was 233. The total number of the complements of these ships, officers and men, was 39,646. Of the above ships there were 5 first-rates, having 1950 officers and men; 5 second-rates, with 4700 officers and men; 7 third-rates, and 4500 officers and men; 8 fourth-rates, and 3801 officers and men; 12 fifth-rates, 4000 officers and men; and 14 sixth-rates, 2990 officers and men. There were 41 sloops, the total of whose complements was 5438. The gun brigs, &c., were 39, with 1602 officers and men; and 1000 brigs, &c., with 3008 officers and men. There were 14 vessels engaged in surveying, with 1014 officers and men. There were 100 gun-brigs, with complements amounting to 5368; and 3 yachts, with 239 officers and men. The number of steam-vessels in commission was 66, and these had 3656 officers and men.

IN ORDINARY.—The total number of ships of all classes laid up in ordinary on the 1st of December, 1842, was 240. Of these there were 16 first-class, 15 second-class, 43 third-class, 33 fourth-class, 64 fifth-class, and 10 sixth-class. The sloops were 8, brigs 15, packet brigs 11, cutters 6, and steam-vessels 16.

The total number of all classes in commission and in ordinary is 473.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Rodney, 92, Captain Joseph Maunsell, C.B., sailed at daylight on Tuesday for the Cape of Good Hope, with the 7th Dragoon Guards on board.—The Tyne, 26, and the Dolphin, 6, ordered to be brought forward at this port for service, are expected to be commissioned in a week.—The Inconstant, 36, recently paid off in this harbour, is at present in dock, caulking and repairing. She is reported ready for commission on the 15th of May.

DEVONPORT, APRIL 11.—The Druid, 44, frigate, Captain Henry Smith, has arrived from Portsmouth. On Tuesday morning Rear-Admiral Superintendent Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., went on board and mustered the crew, on which occasion he expressed himself highly satisfied with the discipline and general deportment of both officers and men. The Cressy convict-ship is chartered to take 316 convicts to Van Diemen's Land, and has completed that number by a draft of 96 felons from the Striving Castle convict-bulk at this port. She will stay here prescient time, and then sail for her destination. The guard of this ship is a detachment of the 99th Regiment, and the convicts are under the charge of Dr. Lawrence, R.N. The Constant convict-ship is chartered at Deptford to take convicts to Van Diemen's Land, and will sail for Kingstown, Ireland, to receive her freight. The convict guard of this ship is also a detachment of the 99th Regiment from Brompton barracks, under the command of Lieut. W. R. Elliot and Ensign De Winton, and consists of 45 rank and file, with two sergeants and three supernumeraries, with whom are six women and nine children. The Gilmore, another ship chartered to take convicts to Van Diemen's Land, is lying at Sheerness, waiting the arrival of convicts from Chatham. The staff of the 99th is on board this vessel. The Cressy, the Constant, and the Gilmore will rid the country of above 800 felons. They were loaded on Monday, and are now doing duty at Tilbury, and will be drafted off as convict guards from that port, instead of returning to Chatham, as was expected. The commandant (Sir T. Wilshire) will inspect the troops there previous to their departure, which will be shortly. The Tagus, Oriental Steam Company's vessel, embarked the head quarters of the 24th Regiment at the Dockyard on Sunday afternoon, and sailed the same evening for Glasgow. The Rhamanthe steam-vessel, Master Commanding T. H. Laen, arrived on Sunday from Cork, with the other portion of the 76th Regiment. The ship was loaded on Monday, and on Monday the remaining detachment of the 24th embarked, and sailed at noon for Glasgow.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut. Col. Chesney, the celebrated traveller who was employed on the Euphrates expedition and several other important missions, has received orders to proceed to Hong Kong, as commanding officer of Artillery. Thirteen men of the Royal Artillery were inspected to-day at the hospital, and will form a detachment to accompany Col. Chesney to fill up the casualties in Major Greenwood's company at that station.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BREXTON.—On Sunday the offing was very thickly studded with outward-bound merchant vessels, which had been lying in the Downs for the two or three days previous, wind-bound.

On Sunday afternoon the brig William Fulcher, Captain Staines, from Sydney, New South Wales, landed at Brighton, per packet Mother Goose, from Dover, one passenger and 30 boxes, and five bags of letters, which were immediately forwarded to London. The passenger reports that on the passage the large comet appeared very brilliant, and that the nucleus was distinctly discernible.

A Liverpool schooner, Johnson master, has been lost eight leagues from Cadiz, bound up the Mediterranean.

The Great Western steam-ship, advertised to sail from Liverpool to New York on the 15th, will not leave till the 29th. On leaving New York she got on shore, and it has been found necessary to send her to Milford to have her overhauled, all the graving-docks at Liverpool being occupied.

RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW BY FRENCH FISHERMEN.—The following particulars of the preservation of a ship's crew by some French fishermen have been received at Lloyd's from their agent at Boulogne-sur-Mer:—"We beg to inform you that the crew of a Grecian vessel, fourteen in number, including an English pilot, were picked up by a fishing-boat belonging to this port, and brought here this afternoon. The number of the boat is 95, and commanded by a person named Gin."—It appears that the vessel in question is the San Sparidone, 290 tons, Captain Demetrio Dogonine, from Newcastle to Constantinople, with coals. She had an English pilot on board, and had put into Hull and Grimsby on account of a strong wind. On Sunday night, the pilot, who was the master of the boat, took the crew to the long boat, and would doubtless have perished, had not the master of the fishing-boat used every exertion to rescue them. In the attempt, his boat sustained some damage; but he attained the object he had in view, that of saving the lives of all hands belonging to the unfortunate vessel in question.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—On Friday week the following remarkable occurrence, in which a steamer was stolen, and afterwards wrecked, attended with loss of life, took place at Tynemouth, near North Shields. At day-break, the pilots on the look out at the entrance of the river discovered a vessel amongst the rocks, called the Black Middens, underneath Tynemouth Lighthouse and the ruined Abbey, which proved to be a steamer. The alarm was instantly raised, and the life-boat was manned and put off to render assistance, when, before arriving alongside the vessel, much surprise was evinced at finding only one man on board, who was safely taken out of the wreck and conveyed ashore. Immediately after he had landed he attempted to go away, without giving any account as to the manner the steamer was wrecked, but the customs officer detained him, and after having been kept in custody for some time, he admitted having, with another man, stolen the steamer from her moorings in that river (the Tyne), and in making for sea she drove on the rocks. This took place about twelve o'clock on Thursday night, and the more they strove to get her off the rocks the more she burst forth in an immense volume of steam, and the water commenced breaking up, and he must have perished very shortly but for the arrival of the life-boat. The man, he said, jumped overboard upon the vessel breaking up, to swim to the rocks, but he suspected he had been drowned, for he saw nothing more of him. It has been ascertained that the steamer, which was called the Charles William, with two engines of 20-horse power, belonged to Messrs. Richardson and Co., coal-merchants, of South Shields, and that the man who is supposed to be drowned was a discarded son. The vessel was used for towing vessels in and out of the harbour. She has gone completely to pieces.

DESTRUCTION OF TWO SHIPS AT FINE.—Accounts have, within the last two or three days, been received at the different insurance companies in the City, of the total loss of two vessels and their cargoes—the schooner Agnes, of London, and the brig *Jennies*, of Glasgow. The loss of the first-named vessel, which was a fast sailing schooner, about 150 tons burthen, occurred on the night of Friday, the 24th of last month, in lat. 64 deg. 9 sec. N., long. 3 deg. E., while on her passage from Havre to Hamburg, having a valuable general cargo on board. She had been but a few days at sea, when, at about half-past nine o'clock at night, the watch on deck were startled by the appearance of smoke issuing through the main hatchways, which were instantly torn off, and to the dismay of all on board, they found the cargo to be on fire. It was evidently at the very bottom of the vessel. For three or four hours water was poured down without producing the slightest effect upon the fire; in fact, it was rapidly gaining ahead, and as the last resource, the hatches were closed, battened down, and every means adopted in the hope of stifling the flames. In the mean while the master, whose conduct throughout is spoken of in high praise by the crew, brought the ship round with a different course; in hopes of meeting with some vessels, and lights were hoisted at the mast head, as a signal of distress. At about half-past two o'clock, the destruction of the vessel became inevitable, for the rocks were nearly burnt through, and before there was time to enable the crew to launch the boats the flames burst forth in an immense volume from the main hatchway, its ascent communicating to the masts, sails, and rigging. Ere a quarter of an hour elapsed the whole vessel, from stem to stern, presented one vivid body of flames. The crew, who had previously jumped into the long-boat, remained within a short distance of the burning ship until she went down, which did not take place until between six and seven o'clock. Everything in her was by that time consumed, the masts had fallen overboard, and nothing remained but her mere shell. Two hours after the vessel was sunk the crew were picked up by the Norwegian barque *Two Sostre*, Captain Holst, from Holmstrand for Harlingen, the fire having been seen by them at a distance, and who were bearing down to render assistance. On board of that vessel the master and crew received the utmost kindness, and on Monday week last they were safely put ashore at Texel, near Newwiedup. The vessel and cargo are only partly insured. The destruction of the other ship, the *Jennies*, of Glasgow, by fire, happened on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d of February, in lat. 35 deg. long. 18 deg., under similar circumstances. Soon after the outbreak of the flames a vessel called the *Gartbarrie* came alongside, and took the crew on board, and afterwards landed them safely at Madeira. The ship is fully insured at Glasgow.

SOUTH SEA FLEET.—The Caroline whaler, of London, in November, 1250 barrels; the *Jane* and *Eliza*, of Sydney, with 200 barrels; the *Alert*, of London, on 16 months, with 400 barrels, by the Sydney, arrived at Hobart Town.

BURNING OF THE TRANSPORT-SHIP LIVERPOOL.—Extract of a private letter, dated Chusan Harbour, Dec. 19:—"Since the last letter we have been further to the northward, and up the river Yang-tse-Keang, which has never been navigated before by Europeans. We succeeded in getting up the river about 90 miles, when we came to a dead stop, one and all of us. The *Harlequin*, 16 guns, Commander the Hon. T. Hastings (brother of the late Lady Flora), struck on a sandbank, and, for a time, considerable anxiety was manifested for her safety. However, by the judicious conduct of the master, she got off in a few hours, without injury. The other craft were not so lucky. The East India Company's war-steamer *Ariadne* got upon a reef, and afterwards sank in deep water, carrying with her three Chinese, who perished. Most of the transports being astern had time to bring to anchor, except the *Liverpool*, which struck on a sandbank, and became immovable. The *Harlequin* was then ordered to lay alongside, to protect her from being plundered by the Chinese, and to use means to get her aloft. The *Harlequin* remained by her for nearly a month, and, although her masts and all the stores were taken out of her, the ship still remained a fixture, and afterwards, by order of the admiral, she was set on fire, and consumed. The *Liverpool* was a fine brig, between 200 and 300 tons burden, and belonged to Liverpool."

SHIPWRECK.—On Saturday morning the *Russell*, of Poole, Kimber master, was driven ashore westward of Bethell, near Hastings. The wind was blowing very hard from the west, and the sea made a clear breach over her. Two of the hands succeeded in getting ashore in the boat, but the other six were lashed to the rigging, the people on shore not being able to render the least assistance. Fortunately the vessel held together until the tide fell, when they were all released from their perilous situation in a most pitiable condition. The poor fellows, who had lost everything, were relieved by the Hastings branch of the Shipwrecked Mariners' and Fishermen's Society.

NEW LIGHTHOUSES AT DUNKIRK AND GRAVELINES, ON THE COAST OF FRANCE.—In consequence of the loss of the *Reliance* and the *Conqueror* East Indian off Cape Griznes, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, the French Minister of Marine is having a maritime survey made of the coast of France, so as to ascertain the present state of the lighthouses (*fanals*), and the erection of others where they may be most required, so as to prevent a similar catastrophe to that which happened to the above two ill-fated vessels.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DARING BURGLARY.—At Union-Hall, on Thursday, two men, named Wheelwright and Kidney, were charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. Tillyer, oilman, Great Suffolk-street, Borough. It appeared from the evidence of Baker, constable 50 M, that between one and two on the previous morning, as he was passing Mr. Tillyer's shop he perceived Kidney and another man leave the shop-door, and a few minutes afterwards Wheelwright came through the fan-light. He seized hold of Wheelwright, and was about to spring his rattle, when the man not in custody suddenly aimed a blow at his head with a jemmy, which grazed the side of his head, and smashed the rattle all to pieces. Before he could call for assistance the whole of them escaped. Knowing where the two prisoners resided, he with the assistance of another constable took them out of their beds at four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Tillyer stated that he was alarmed by the cries of the police, who informed him that his house had been broken into. On going down to the shop he discovered that the thieves had effected an entrance by forcing a panel in the door, behind which he found a cap, which was proved to belong to Kidney; a bat was also found, belonging to the man not in custody. The constable said he knew the man to whom the hat belonged. They were remanded till Saturday.

FATAL FALL.—A man named Jordan, a carpenter, residing at Marlborough-street, Chelsea, fell from a ladder whilst repairing a waterspout in his own yard, and was killed.

ROBBERY AT LORD ABERDEEN'S.—On Tuesday last a man dressed as a sweep made his way into the house of the Earl of Aberdeen, No 7, Argyle-street, Oxford-street, and carried off a brown dress coat and a blue coat, belonging to Captain Gordon. He is described as a young man, short and stout.

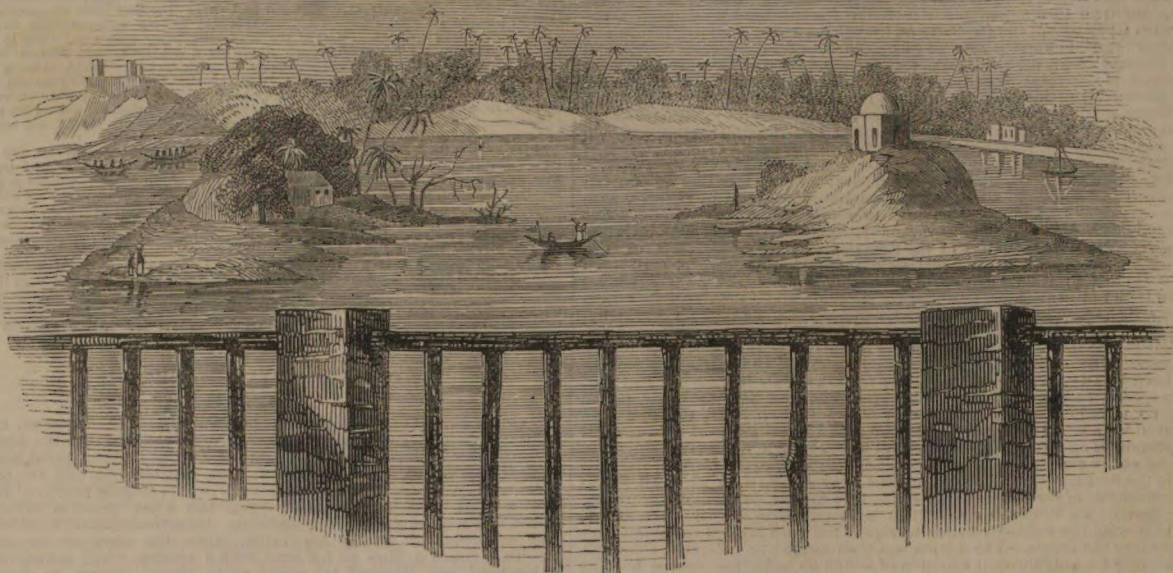
FIRE IN THE STRAND.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the lower part of the house of Mr. Hunt, of the cigar divan and billiard rooms, next to Exeter Hall, Strand. Water was quickly procured, and through the exertions of those present the fire was soon extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, the Thames police, stationed on board the Investigator brig, off Somerset-house, heard cries of "Help!" proceeding from the Temple Pier. Three river constables, named Rowcroft, Gregory, and Rae, immediately put off in a boat towards the spot, and were informed that a man was overboard. They threw out the drags, and after three-quarters of an hour recovered the body of a man about 35 years of age, named Pocock, who had been acting as watchman on board a lighter, laden with a cargo of wooden blocks for paving the roads. It is supposed that in stepping from the barge to another alongside, near the pier, he slipped between the two and was drowned. An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday evening, and these facts having been given in evidence, a verdict accordingly was returned.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN GRAVESEND REACH.—THREE SAILORS DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred in Gravesend Reach, which unfortunately resulted in the death of three young men, sailors, belonging to her Majesty's revenue cutter *Vigilant*, Commander Gowland, now lying off the Royal Dockyard, Deptford. It appears that the young men who are lost formed part of a boat's crew of five hands, who left Deptford in the morning, to convey stores to one of the preventive stations below Gravesend. The boat was a small skiff, and from the statement of one of the survivors it seems that as they were on their return, with their canvass full, in coming through the Upper Reach, a sudden squall caught the mainsail and capsized the boat, immersing the whole of the crew in the river. The accident was observed by several persons, but the distance from shore was too great to render any effectual aid. The Railway Company's steam-boat *Blackwall* was coming up the river when the boat capsized, and some of the persons on board observed the poor fellows struggling in the water. The captain immediately ordered a boat to be lowered, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing one of the sailors. Another was picked up by a lighterman, who was navigating a barge up the river, and put off on observing the accident; but three out of the five sunk before any assistance could reach them.

FIRE IN SHADWELL.—EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE.—Between twelve and one on Tuesday night, much alarm was created in the vicinity of Shadwell, in consequence of a fire having been discovered on the premises of Mr. Hayhow, boot and shoemaker, High-street, Shadwell, and which was nearly attended with loss of life. It appears that it was first noticed on the second floor front room, tenanted by a family named Butright, a dense mass of smoke having been seen issuing from the windows. The alarm was instantly given, and Deverele, the parish constable, soon attended with the Shadwell engine, as well as the brigade engines from Wellclose and Jeffry-square, and the inhabitants having exerted themselves to their utmost in subduing the flames, the fire after some difficulty was confined to the floor in which it originated. On it being reported that a child was missing, and being apprehensive that it might have perished in the flames, search was immediately made, when, to the searchers' surprise, they found the child lying under a bed, apparently suffocated. It was with all speed removed to a neighbouring surgeon's, and after some time life was restored.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—On Monday a commission de lunatico inquirendo was opened before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, as to the state of mind, and capability of disposition of property, of Miss Eleanor Otley, a lady aged 39, who was entitled to a considerable estate under the will of her uncle, Mr. Joachim Otley, who died in the year 1840.—After a personal examination of the young lady, the jury returned a verdict that she had been of unsound mind, and incapable of managing her own affairs, since 1837. The following is the result of Miss Otley's examination; and really, with all respect to the jury, whatever we may think of her eccentricities, we have been exceedingly puzzled to discover what grounds there exist in her own evidence for believing her incapable of managing her own affairs.—The Commissioner: Well, Miss Otley, we understand you are entitled to a very large property. How much did your uncle leave you?—Miss Otley: £3000; and I am to have £16,000 besides; and I have my house, but I don't wish to leave that. (Not a very insane observation.)—Commissioner: What is your income?—Miss Otley: £700 a-year.—Commissioner: Your uncle was very kind to you, was he not?—Miss Otley: Yes, he was; but I was sharp to him, and so I am to other people (rather a significant hint to the Commissioner), but they must put up with it.—Commissioner: Did you ever say you were deaf, and did you dig a hole in the garden to bury yourself in?—Miss Otley: I said I was deaf, but that was all nonsense; and (bursting into a laugh) though I did dig a hole, I did not mean to get into it. (Laughing again.) The Rev. Mr. Borradale drowned himself; that was foolish; but I won't do it. Would you? (Here the Commissioner begs the question.)—Commissioner: We have heard, Miss Otley, that you once got into a coffin; is that true?—Miss Otley (laughing): Oh, yes. I saw a coffin at Knightsbridge, and I got out of the carriage and asked to see if the coffin fitted me; but that was all nonsense. I would not let them screw me down (bursting into loud laughter).—Commissioner: Now, suppose you had £16,000 placed in your lap, what would you do with it?—Miss Otley: Put it in my iron chest. I should try to live with it. I should find people who had money, and I should live with them (laughing).—Commissioner: You would not give it to me?—Miss Otley: Oh! no. Now, I don't wish my brother to be my guardian, I wish Mr. Castles (one of the trustees under her uncle's will); but I should like to live in my own house.—Commissioner: And so you shall; but if you had a footman and two or three servants, could you find anything for them to do?—Miss Otley: Plenty; but if I was alone in the house what could I do?—Commissioner: Granted you had them, what would you do with the butcher and baker when they called?—Miss Otley (laughing most heartily): I could not manage that. I must leave it to them.—[If this be insanity, we fear that our present asylums are wholly inadequate to the accommodation of all who are diseased.]



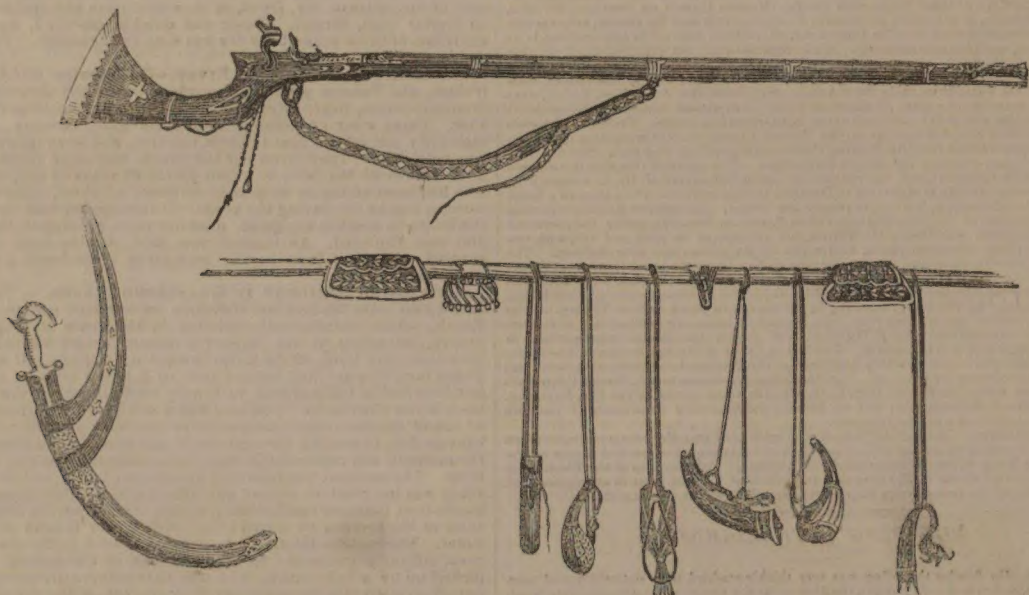
SUKKUR, OR "VICTORIA," ON THE INDUS.

This spot, now established as a British post, is remarkable for its peculiarity of character and position. It is situated on the Indus, immediately opposite the fort of Bukkur, and looks upon the rich fertile gardens of Roree on its opposite bank, which are fringed with graceful foliage.

Modern Sukkur was originally a vast Mohamedan cemetery outside the old city, which now stands, but in a ruinous plight; and the new houses erected as European habitations have been built for the greater part above the Moslem mausoleums, which are curiously faced with mosaics of azure china ware.

The heat of Sukkur is extreme, in consequence of its being built on limestone rock, but as a military post it is not found unhealthy, although many European troops have suffered, in consequence of being unsheltered by good barracks, and compelled to live in tents by the water's edge.

In a commercial point of view, the confidence inspired by our presence is every day more apparent. The Bazaar, once an ill-supplied, thinly-inhabited place, is now wealthy and extensive. Traders from Western India, Bangers, Parsees, and artisans have settled there; large, numerous, and commodious shops have been erected; and Sukkur is secure and flourishing.



BELOOCHEE WAR ARMS.

Every Beloochee warrior is adorned with a great number and variety of these appendages, called among the people Toshdans. Some are bags for containing bullets, others are powder pouches, with many having a variety of uses. They are commonly made of the light green leather of Cabul, embroidered in coloured silks and adorned

with fringes. They are suspended to a belt which passes round the wearer's waist and corresponds with his shield and sword belts. The Beloochee sword is broad and much curved; the hilt is usually silver, and the sheath black leather ornamented with green leather and scarlet cloth, bossed and adorned with gold and silver according

to the rank of the wearer. The blades are often of great value, and verses of the Koran are frequently graven on them towards the hilt. This weapon is always used with a circular sweep, and the Beloochees are too expert swordsmen ever to render them doubtful of its effect. The matchlock, as represented in our engraving, is one of those worn commonly by the Beloochees, and worth about fifty rupees, or five pounds English; but the chiefs are luxurious in these arms, and frequently possess matchlocks which are worth a hundred pounds. The barrels are often beautifully watered, the manufacture of Damascus, and the bands and ornaments of richly chased Venetian gold. The chiefs have adopted English locks to their matchlocks, but the Beloochee soldiers, generally speaking, continue the match. The inferior matchlocks are made in Sindh, and many even of these are handsome. The Beloochees are not particularly good marksmen, and the length of the matchlock barrel renders it difficult to take correct aim. The Hill Beloochees sometimes use wooden rests to assist in steadying the weapon, and many of these were found by our troops about the Pass of the Bolan.



SINDHIAN BELOOCHEE.

Under the government of the Ameers of Sindh, which was itself nothing more nor less than a system of Beloochee despotism, a great number of Beloochees settled in that country, as mercenary soldiers. They are a fine race of men, far superior to the people of the country in size and daring. Their costume, as shown in the cut, is Sindhi, consisting of a gown of thick white cotton, a blue cotton scarf across the shoulders, and the tall, stiff, singular-looking cap, which is made in all the towns of Sindh, varying in price from one rupee to thirty. Their arms are a sword, shield, and matchlock, to which they commonly adapt the European flint and steel. Their salaries are generally nominal, being commonly billeted on villages, and allowed to forage for themselves—by which system they become, of course, a perpetual curse to the agricultural and peaceful part of the population.

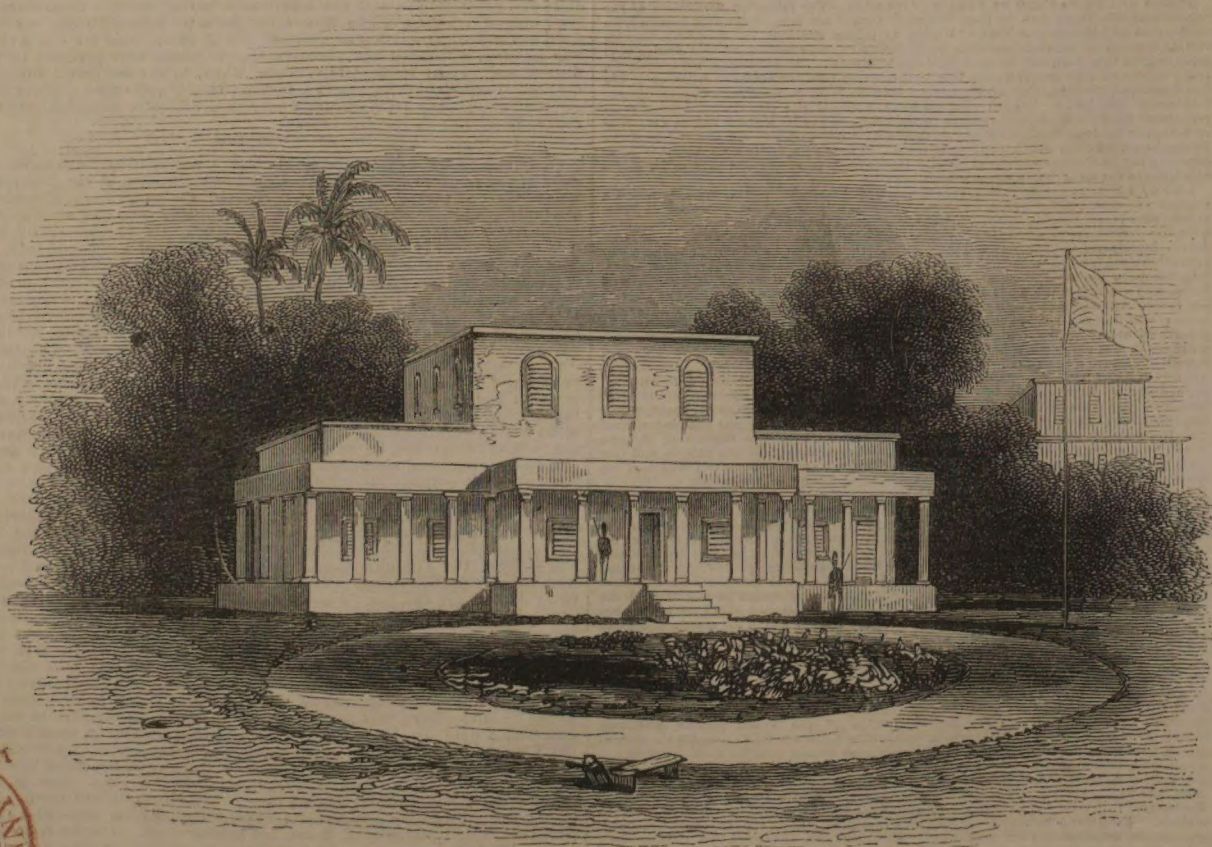


BELOOCHEE CHIEF.

The country of Beloochistan with the plains of Cutchee are divided between, and governed by independent chiefs, supported by their followers, who, although acknowledging the right of the prince to their military service, refuse the payment of all tribute. Many of these chiefs possess great power, and, in cases of combination, the prince seldom dares to oppose their will.

The dress and general appearance of the Beloochee chiefs is very picturesque and remarkable. They are usually large of person, with fine Jewish features, and glossy hair hanging in long curls upon their shoulders. They are adorned with a large proportion of arms and warlike ornaments, and wear huge turbans of thick white cloth, twisted carelessly round the head. They are always well mounted, and their Khorassan mares are remarkable for their blood and breeding.

The residency at Hyderabad, which, according to our latest accounts from Sindh, was destroyed by the Beloochees during our late engagement with the forces of the Ameers of Sindh, was originally erected from a plan of Major Outram's, and situated somewhat less than a quarter of a mile from the bank of the Indus, and three miles



BRITISH RESIDENCY AT HYDERABAD.

from the fort of Hyderabad. Before our occupation of the country, the garden in which it stood was a pleasure-ground of the Ameers, and was well filled with fine fruit trees. The great reception-room, which occupied the whole length of the house, was remarkably lofty and well decorated, a large amount having been expended in furnishing it with a variety of French and Florentine ornaments, with the view of giving the princes of Sindh a taste for luxuries, which should induce them to look favourably on the interests of commerce, and perhaps tend to modify their barbarian notions.

The house possessed a second story to it, a luxury not very common in Sindh or India, in consequence of the dangerous results incidental to the inroads of white ants upon the timbers; but the excessive heat and steamy atmosphere of Hyderabad during the spring and summer seasons rendered the elevated sleeping-rooms absolutely necessary. The loss of property to Government by the destruction of the residency must be very considerable, for the whole was in remarkably good taste, and, as we have observed, erected and furnished at great cost.



HYDERABAD.

OUR GREAT VICTORY IN THE EAST.

With the arrival of the Overland Mail we had in our last number to record one of those brilliant achievements of the prowess of British skill and valour over overwhelming numbers of a barbarous enemy, which, in almost every instance in which we have dared the disadvantageous encounter, have crowned the prowess of our arms. It is thus that this glorious affair—glorious so far as the gallantry of our general, and the noble conduct of our troops, are concerned—has been epitomized by a military contemporary. It appears that the British Government, having determined to civilize Scinde against its will, and after taking possession of the Indus having demanded a certain territory on its banks, the Ameers determined on seeking the first convenient opportunity for resistance. They tampered, and pretended to treat, until time had been afforded them to collect their troops. This accomplished, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from Hyderabad, which, not expecting immediate hostilities, he declined to do. Accordingly, on the 15th of February, his residence was attacked by an overwhelming force, but was gallantly defended by 100 men, who maintained their position for several hours, and who (their whole ammunition being expended) eventually succeeded in retiring to the steamers, whence they proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of some 2,700 men, at a distance of twenty miles

from Hyderabad. The Ameers made, as may be supposed, all haste to attack this handful of men with an army of 22,000. The battle took place on the 17th, and, after a terrific fight of three hours, the Ameers were defeated with immense loss. The *Bombay Times* justly describes this action as one of the most brilliant and severely contested which has occurred since the days of Lord Clive; and, although we have given a summary of the Indian news elsewhere, and the official document describing the battle, we cannot refrain from quoting the more graphic account of our Indian contemporary:—

“One of the most severely contested and brilliant actions was fought near Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 17th ult., which has occurred in India since the days of Lord Clive. General Napier, with a body of 2,700 British troops, consisting of her Majesty's 22nd, a portion of the Bengal 9th Cavalry, and Poonah Irregular Horse, the 1st Grenadiers, 12th and 25th Bombay Native Infantry, was met while on his march to Hyderabad by a body of 22,000 Beloochees, commanded by Ameers in person. The contest was a fierce and bloody one; for three hours the armies were closely and hotly engaged, victory occasionally leaning to either side. At length, the cavalry having managed to get round so as to operate on the flank of the enemy, our success was complete. The Beloochee army was dispersed, and fled in every direction, leaving upon the field upwards of a thousand slain; their wounded being computed at four times

this number. The whole of their artillery, consisting of fifteen guns, fell into our hands; fifteen others were afterwards captured under the walls of the city. The whole of the Ameers immediately afterwards gave themselves up unconditionally as prisoners of war, surrendering at the same time the city of Hyderabad. Our troops, on the 20th, took possession of the gates, and encamped under the walls of the capital. Our casualties are severe, consisting of 256 killed and wounded, including 19 officers.”

To the portrait of General Napier which we are enabled to give, with other illustrations of his gallant exploit, we add a brief but interesting memoir of his soldierly career, as it has been partially recorded by the *United Service Gazette*:—“We have long known,” says our contemporary, “and esteemed the military character of the gallant general under whom this signal victory has been achieved. He is not only one of the ‘bravest of the brave’ in the field, but he has done more to promote the interests of the humbler classes of the army than all his brother generals put together. We allude to his book on military law, the best work that has ever appeared on the subject; but more particularly to his unceasing efforts to ameliorate the condition of the private soldier. His personal career has been one of chivalrous valour. His first service of consequence was in the Irish rebellion. He commanded the 50th Regiment during the entire campaign which terminated with the battle of Corunna, where he was made prisoner, after receiving five wounds (his leg broken by a musket shot, a sabre cut on his head, a wound in the back from a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon-shot, and several contusions on the head from the butt-end of a musket). On his return to the Peninsula in 1809, where he remained until 1811, he was present at the battle of Coa, and had two horses shot under him; at the battle of Busaco (where he received a shot in the face, had his jaw broken, and his eye injured); Fuentes de Onor; the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of minor affairs. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of America; and, in the campaign of 1815, was present at the storming of Cambray.”



NAPIER.



SURRENDER OF THE AMEERS.

A TIGER STORY.—The following story is related in a letter from Batavia, dated December 6, inserted in the *Amsterdamsche Courant*:—“On the evening of the 16th November, whilst a Creole, named Ramein, was at work in front of his house, a royal tiger, coming from a thicket, advanced slowly behind him, and got pretty close upon him without being perceived. The father of Ramein, who was sitting within the house, observed the animal, but was so overcome by terror that he was unable immediately to give his son the alarm, and in another moment he perceived that the fierce animal had seized his son by the leg. Ramein, with great presence of mind, turned round and threw himself over the tiger; then exerting all his strength he held with both hands the animal's head between his legs, and pressed it down to the ground; but finding that his strength was insufficient, and that the animal was endeavouring to drag him into the neighbouring thicket, he began to cry out for help, and tried to force his fingers into the tiger's eyes, which object, however, the struggle prevented him from accomplishing. Meanwhile, the father of Ramein, having recovered his self-possession, drew out a sort of poignard called a *badie-badi*, which he wore about him, and plunged it into the tiger's side. On receiving this wound the animal let go his prey, and was about to retreat, but Ramein's father attacked him again, and wounded him a second time. The tiger now turned upon his new assailant; but fortunately at that mo-

ment Mallang, the brother of Ramein, came up and struck the infuriated beast a blow with his gollock. The tiger now reared himself on his hind legs, and endeavoured to attack Mallang with his claws, and succeeded in wounding him on the legs. Both father and son now attacked the tiger, and, fortunately, soon succeeded in killing him. Ramein has been very seriously wounded in the conflict, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. The tiger was very old, and of unusually large dimensions, measuring 6 feet 10 inches along the back, exclusive of the tail. A female tiger, of similar dimensions, has been seen in the same neighbourhood.”

VOLCANO.—A volcano of a novel kind has broken out in the neighbourhood of Konigsbatte, in Silesia. For twenty years a slow fire, which occasioned no alarm, has burnt in the coal-mines of that district; but recently it has shot out immense volumes of flames, which threaten destruction to the surrounding buildings, and to the vast forests of the country. A steam-engine has been established for the purpose of discharging water into the mines; but this machine had been in action at the last accounts for 72 hours without producing any effect.

FORGERIES IN TURKEY.—We have received letters from Constantinople by the way of Odessa, which confirm the accounts formerly given of great forgeries. The Turkish government has just issued new assignats, in consequence of those before in circulation being too easily imitated. A great

number of fraudulent money dealers and forgers have been arrested, and it is found that they have numerous associates in foreign countries particularly in Greece. They have already put into circulation 1,000,000 piasters in false bank notes, and some millions of paras, which are most skilfully imitated. A strict investigation is going on, and some persons of great consideration are said to be implicated in the fraud.

The Hampshire Independent contains an account of the following singular circumstance. The Camilla, on her last trip from France to Jersey, brought over a party of French ladies and gentlemen; amongst them was a Catholic priest of twenty-five years' standing, who had been smitten with a young lady of his own country, of the Protestant faith, whose parents were not mimical to the match, provided the priest would renounce his religion, and adopt the faith the young lady was brought up in. To this he ultimately acceded, and in company with his intended father-in-law, his future bride, and a party of friends, he embarked on board the Camilla, on Thursday week. They were united in the holy bands of matrimony the next morning, by his reverence the Dean, at the parish church of St. Helier's.

THIEVES IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Tuesday afternoon two thieves were apprehended in the Thames Tunnel, while picking pockets, and several others have been already committed to the magistrates for attempting to rob the visitors. The Tunnel continues to be visited by thousands daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Chess.—"R. K. W. N." is quite correct in his remarks about No. 14; if he will refer to the back numbers he will find a solution in six moves.

"Tyro."—See the solution, it cannot be done in two moves.

"J. P. A." Bagshot, "W. H. G.," "Impatience," "G. M. J.," and "R. A. B." have been received.

"Latrunculator."—We have forwarded you a letter by post, containing the address of a gentleman at Barnstable, who is anxious to play a game by correspondence.

We shall be glad to hear from "R. A. B." The gentlemen named in his letter have met with antagonists.

"T. W. M."—White takes the Pawn en passant.

"A Constant Reader."—Shall be inserted as soon as possible.

"Argent."—We refer our correspondent to Mr. Till, medalist, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, who has a great variety of coins and medals.

"Mr. Kirkham."—No room.

The communication with reference to the New Zealand Company is declined.

"C. C."—Thanks.

A Subscriber who writes concerning hermitages must have been misinformed.

"F. W." of W.—Apply to the Home-office.

A review of the original drama forwarded to us from Wakefield will appear shortly.

"A resident in the Isle of Wight" shall have due attention.

We have received the cheap editions of the Guide Books to Picture Galleries published by Mr. Clark.

"T. O." Anglessea.—Full dress is required at the Italian Opera, not at the other theatres.

"Miles."—We cannot publish the subscriptions for public monuments in any other form than as advertisements.

"F. B." Leeds, has our best thanks for his sketch, but it reached us too late. Will F. B. oblige us with his address?

"Presbyter," Ross-shire.—The suggestion of our correspondent is very good. Could he render us any assistance in carrying it out?

"Cook's Folly" will appear early.

"R. H." Margate.—Thanks; they are forwarded to our chess correspondent.

"W. M. W."—The Round Tower will appear. We cannot at present lay our hand on the sketches.

"M." Waltham.—Too late.

"A. L. M."—Upwards of £800,000,000.

"F. E."—Try again.

"Delta" is thanked.

"A Well-wisher" is referred to the portraits of Clara Novello and C. Dickens, Esq., in No. 49.

We regret that our space will not admit the insertion of the eloquent letter by the Rev. Mr. James Stephens, addressed to the Secretary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, established lately at Killybegs, Ireland.

"H. G. W."—Many prisoners are transferred to the New Model Prison, Pentonville. We have before expressed our opinion against the silent system.

"R. H."—The bill does not require a witness, but the writing must be proved. The bill must be renewed every five years.

"W."—Consult your legal adviser.

"Frederica," Foughall.—The wished-for engraving shall appear in due course. We believe the maiden name of the lady in question was Postens. The poetical effusion, entitled "An Allegory," is too long for our columns. We shall be happy to receive the promised contributions from a Liverpool reader.

"Mr. Crossthwaite."—We cannot undertake to return manuscripts or books sent for review.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement" is, we fear, mistaken in his surmise.

Mr. Rathbone should apply to the manufacturers. We are always happy to give or procure information for our subscribers, but our correspondent should not overlook the multitudinous demands upon our time.

"Danum" will oblige us by procuring the sketch referred to.

"Bridgewater."—The appointment in question is a similar fiction to that of the Chiltern Hundreds, and not quite so lucrative.

"A." Nottingham.—The new experiment is already becoming a very soor subject in monied circles.

"Juvenis."—Thanks for his congratulation.

"R. B. Haydon."—The small engraving will be very acceptable.

"Zorpyapis."—We have not the measurement of the original picture. Just now within our memory.

"Scotus" is thanked, and his suggestion respected.

"Naufragus."—The subject shall receive our attention.

"Rollo."—The communication is unsuited to a newspaper.

"G. M."—We cannot return rejected communications.

"To Truth and Justice."—Yes.

"Paul."—Declined.

"C. F." Dublin.—A brief sketch will be most acceptable. The subject is already in hand, and will appear next week.

"J. T. S."—The engraving is mislaid: can our correspondent favour us with another?

To "F. L." Liverpool; "E. C." Whitby, Yorkshire; "W. W." Bath; "Jaques;" "B. G." Tooting; "Syntax."—Sketches from the foregoing have reached us; they are not what we desire; the subjects we are anxious to obtain are those connected with the news of the day.

"J. G. B. G."—These suggestions are not lost upon us.

"H. W. H."—Declined.

"W. Price."—No room at present.

"Gentilomo."—Every department of science will have its turn.

"T. S."—There is such a publication in Paris, at the usual price.

"An Actor."—We prefer leaving the subject in question to our contemporaries of the press.

"I. O. U."—Referred to our accredited chess correspondent.

"J. M."—Ditto.

"W. P. C."—Ditto.

Haddon has been already treated in the paper.

"J. J. D. Bath."—It will be acceptable.

"Chirurgus."—Thanks; referred to our chess correspondent.

"A Subscriber from the beginning."—Yes.

"M. D."—The address is 29, Portland-place.

"W. H. H."—We fear that a compliance with our correspondent's request would only tend to the spread of the disease. We may give it, however, in course of time.

Numerous letters and communications not yet noticed must stand over till our next.

Many letters on chess matters have been referred to our accredited chess correspondent, and shall have due attention.

A notice of "The Old Oak Chest" shall be given in our next.

As it has been said, truly, that there is no pleasure without some alloy so is the axiom verified in reference to the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose natural and sincere gratification and gratitude at the brilliant success of their design, and the loud public approval with which it has been crowned, is at last, in some measure, marred by a drawback, which is nevertheless a source of pride in itself—and certainly a peculiar and unprecedented novelty in the history of newspaper literature. It is surely a new complaint, that public demand for any periodical should exceed the means of supply with commensurate rapidity—and bathe the most active energies and spirited enterprise to keep pace with the patronage so pleasingly created. Yet so it is with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and "increase of appetite" has so grown by what it fed on that at last it is found—in the present state of printing machinery, and with the most perfect practical machine for art-printing in England—impossible to work off within the allotted time of each successive week as many copies of the journal as the public eagerly demand. It is true that, by dint of extraordinary exertion, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has succeeded in supplying a circulation larger in amount than that of any other paper in the empire—but daily applications and experience have proved to the proprietors that this circulation would be more than doubled if it were possible to furnish a supply. This is an emergency which the proprietors are ready and anxious to meet; and, while they have sincerely to regret that any of their kind patrons should have been disappointed, or that their zealous friends, the newsmen, should from time to time have been tantalized by delay, have to announce their determination to track all the realms of enterprise in order to find the means of meeting the public wish, and of disseminating their journal as far as the most generous patronage would have it speed. They have, therefore, not lost one moment in plunging into a fresh and enormous outlay to this end, and they have now the honour to announce that they have contracted for the

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO NEW MACHINES, upon a novel and beautiful model, and with a power equal to the rapid production of nearly

FOUR TIMES THE PRESENT CIRCULATION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS within the period now allotted to the working off of the number supplied. These new machines will be got ready

with all possible speed, and in the meanwhile the proprietors have to entreat the patience of the public and the news trade—and to repeat the expression of their gratitude to both for the warm interest which has been taken in their behalf.

As, however, all golden rules have their exceptions, so within the last week it has been the lot of the proprietors to discover that some few tradesmen, unable to procure copies of their journal as fast as they required them, have forwarded to their subscribers other journals in its stead. This is a dishonest imposition, which they are determined to put down, and they here earnestly request any of their friends who may have been thus disappointed, to give them information without delay, in order that the fraud may be in every case attended by its proper punishment.

* * The Weekly Dispatch in its last number, attacked the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for its publication of the government December stamp returns, which exhibited the unprecedented circulation of this paper, and which proved that we had progressed up to that circulation in the usual course of events. The Dispatch, however, intimates that we had purchased stamps for the unworthy purpose of public deception, and stakes its veracity upon a prophecy (he is a poor logician who has to imagine data in the future, instead of taking them from the past) to the effect, that the next returns from January to March (moved for before the Dispatch published its prophecy, and therefore beyond the reach of any money influence of ours) will show a great reduction in our circulation—a reduction, jeers our amusing prophet—to some sixteen thousand instead of sixty. We join issue upon this point, and leave it to wait the publication of the next returns. We have only one other comment to make, and that is for the public. The great motive of journals generally to make the appearance of circulation is to promote their advertisement interest—this motive vanishes with us. We have never coveted, but have always limited advertisements, and never will allow them unfairly to encroach upon a space which we have taught ourselves to consider the property of our readers. We have refused hundreds of advertisements during our brief but prosperous career, and can refer, though it be somewhat ungracious, to those whose favours we have been obliged to decline.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

The history of the week has involved two cases of most cruel treatment of the suffering poor, which we cannot, consistently with our avowed championship of humanity in public life, allow to pass unnoticed. The spirit which dictated the article on the first page of this journal will lead us, at this season, to forbear from violent commentaries, and temper the tone of the censure which indignation would lead us otherwise to bestow; but we owe to society a narration of the circumstances that have transpired, and to our fellow-creatures a duty of brotherhood that will not let the woeful oppressions pass.

The first of the two cases to which we call attention is that of a young man of the name of Jones, who has died recently in the Northleach gaol (a prison now unhappily grown almost proverbial for cruelty), and who was literally worked and starved to death in that establishment. He was committed to that house of correction in sound bodily health, and his progress from that condition to the grave presents, indeed, a sad, a sorrowful, a melancholy picture.

"He was put on the tread-wheel, and he had no other nourishment than—at breakfast a pint and a half of thin water gruel, a pound and a half of potatoes for dinner, and a pound and a half of bread. The supper is not mentioned, but was probably similar to the breakfast. He fell ill, and acquainted the governor with his being dreadfully ill. The governor replied, 'What do you mean by dreadful? You must go to work, or else you will be locked up in the dark cell.' He said the same thing to the surgeon, and obtained the same answer. He was so exhausted on the wheel that he fell from it, and was carried into his cell by two men. He was pushed about by Harding, the under-turnkey, when he was not able to work, and he was accused of shamming. He was too weak to stand upright, and when in this condition he was struck on the leg with a large iron key by the above officer, and lamed for some time.

"The surgeon used to go the prison rounds, and the prisoner was, after complaining, placed on the wheel again, and extra rounds of the wheel given him for complaining. The cells were cold and damp, and the linen damp also."

An inquest was held upon his body, and the jury, after a careful investigation of seven hours' duration, brought in this verdict:—"That the deceased, Richard Jones, died from the ill-treatment he received while in the Northleach House of Correction, from hard labour, want of food, and from no other cause." And, in addition, "That the authorities of Northleach were deserving of censure for their conduct throughout this affair."

The verdict has been regarded as merciful, as there seemed ground for the stronger one of manslaughter against the workers of a system which literally changed the nature and purpose of a gaol, and converted a house of correction into a house of death. This gradual torture, of a fellow-being, out of life, is only to be regarded with a shuddering sickness of heart—a loathing abhorrence which treads the verge of hate. It is such a cruelty as this that arouses the bad but powerful passion of revenge, and makes society demand its "wild justice" with loud and wrathful voice. It is a terrible shame in a land of civilisation, and the heart is outraged by it into rage. The flower of life may not be so blighted, with impunity, if the human bosom be open to any influence of love.

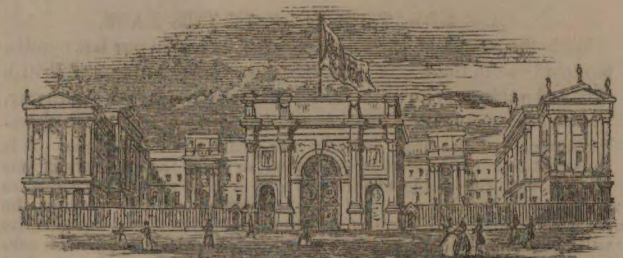
Not less distressing, however, and still more libellous towards the affections, and brutal in its heartless oppression, is the case of another sufferer (also of the name of Jones), who, a few days past, was sent up for punishment by the St. Pancras Board before Mr. Coombe, the sitting magistrate, at the office of the Clerkenwell police. The offence charged against him was violent conduct in the workhouse; and, according to the statement of the assistant-overseer, the board seemed to be almost vindictive in its persecution, for it wished him to be punished severely. Alas! that any wretch in England should be obliged to endure the punishment he had already undergone! The pauper's story was too, too melancholy! Since he had been confined to the workhouse, whither he had gone with his family in their destitution, four of his children had died and his wife was then dying. He had asked to be allowed to see her, and was denied! Merciful Heaven! can we frame laws to work out such a climax of cruelty as this? Here was the separation clause in its worst aspect of deformity—it shut the pauper away from the wife

of his heart and the mother of his children, when they were dead and she preparing to join them in their eternal home. Might not his grief well be strong? Might he not be pardoned if his raging sorrow swelled into madness—ay, and even if into crime? It was for wild threats, made under excitement so fearfully engendered, that he was brought up to be punished by the board—whose humane official confessed that his wife was dying, and that one of his children was then lying dead! He might see the dead child, but the living wife he might not comfort with his kiss and blessing even in the hour of death! The Times, which has most properly noticed the case, thus sums up the offence of the unhappy pauper:—

"According to the evidence of William Sparkes, the assistant-overseer, the pauper, on hearing of the refusal, 'became violently excited'—so much so, that he was directed to be removed from the board-room, for which purpose Giffen (the beadle of the workhouse) was called in. The prisoner was taken to the workroom of the house, where his violence increased; and Giffen deposed, 'that when he got into the workhouse with the prisoner, the latter drew from his pocket a large clasp-knife, and, opening it, brandished it close to witness, exclaiming, with an oath, 'I'll draw this knife across the throat, or stick it into the heart of'—of whom? of the assistant-overseer? of the beadle? of one of the board? No. He had no malice against any individual. His humble petition had been refused; he had been treated as a criminal for showing that he had the feelings of a man; he had been forced from the board-room frenzied by the cruelty of the refusal; and, dreading further outrage, his threat was merely directed against—'any one that attempts to approach me. I must see my wife.' Witness was alarmed by his threats, and gave the prisoner into the custody of a policeman."

The man's violence will not be encouraged by us—but it is much palliated—nay, under the circumstances heartily pardoned. But we can find no palliation, we will bestow no pardon upon the dreadful tyranny which has kept a miserable fellow-creature in such harrowing depths of affliction, with his offspring passing away from him into their long home—his partner at the end of life's woe-borne journey—and he debarred the consolation of a last embrace—a sacred though sad farewell.

We will not reason over these two histories, but let them be reflected upon by good hearts and virtuous minds, and such a calamity of injustice and oppression will soon cease to libel the humanity of the land.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen in immediate personal attendance, received the sacrament early on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London officiated. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting, and the household, afterwards attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Rev. Mr. Vane, deputy clerk of the closet in waiting, officiated, and took his text from St. Matthew, chap. xxvi. verse 75.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, afterwards rode out on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, and Capt. Francis Seymour (Scots Fusilier Guards), joined the royal circle at Buckingham Palace at dinner on Monday evening. The band of the royal regiment of Horse Guards was in attendance at the Palace during dinner.

His Royal Highness Prince George visited her Majesty on Tuesday. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg visited his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace same day. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took an airing in the afternoon in an open carriage and four, the Equerries in Waiting, Lord Charles Wellesley (clerk marshal) and Col. Bouverie, attending on horseback. Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson had the honour of joining the royal dinner circle. The Countess of Mount Edgcombe has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn, as the lady in waiting on the Queen; and the Marquis of Ormonde and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore have succeeded Lord Byron and Captain Meynell, as the lord and groom in waiting on her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness again promenaded in the afternoon. The Prince, attended by Col. Bouverie, afterwards rode out on horseback. The Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Earl of Liverpool, and Sir G. Couper, joined the royal dinner circle in the evening.

Her Majesty continues well. Dr. Locock has received instructions to be in constant attendance at Buckingham-palace night and day.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—His Royal Highness, we regret to state, has been indisposed at his residence in Kensington Palace. On Wednesday his Royal Highness remained much the same as on Tuesday, very unwell.

We understand that since Wednesday night, after the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg had left her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester's, he has been suffering from indisposition, not however of an alarming nature, but which has prevented his Royal Highness from going out.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and family do not intend to leave Carton this season for their mansion in Carlton House-terrace. It is said in the event of her Majesty and Prince Albert visiting Ireland this autumn, that the Queen and her illustrious consort will honour the Duke and Duchess with a brief sojourn at Carton, their princely seat in the county Kildare.

Lady Peel and family left Whitehall-gardens on Tuesday afternoon for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Sir Robert will remain in town until after her Majesty's staccouchement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Wednesday afternoon to join Mrs. Goulbourn and family at Hastings.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS SYKES, BART.—We have to announce the death of the above baronet, who expired on Thursday's evening, at Lennox Lodge.

A Berlin letter of the 2nd inst. states that the King of Hanover will remain in Prussia much longer than was at first expected, and is likely to pass the whole summer there, as apartments were being prepared for him in the new palace at Potsdam.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EARL OF HOPE TOWN.—An extraordinary sensation was produced at the west-end of the town, on Saturday morning, in consequence of a report that the Earl of Hope town had been found dead in a hackney cabriolet which he had hired to take him from the House of Lords where he had been in attendance during the long debate on Lord Brougham's motion, to his suite of apartments at Stevens's Hotel, New Bond-street. His lordship was in the prime of life, and had not exhibited any symptoms of illness previous to the melancholy event. Expresses were immediately sent off to the Countess of Hope town, who is at Brighton, and who intended shortly to be in town to join the noble earl. At five o'clock a very respectable jury held an inquiry before Mr. Gell into the circumstance relative to the melancholy event, when a number of witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." The late earl was brother of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Hope (Coldstream Guards), and the Hon. Charles Hope, M.P. for Linnithgowshire. The lord-lieutenancy of the county of Linnithgow is in the gift of the Premier by the death of the noble earl.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the household attended divine service on Friday morning in the chapel-royal, Buckingham-palace.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the royal gardens in the afternoon.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked on Thursday morning in the royal gardens. In the afternoon Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in an open carriage and four.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—We feel sincere pleasure in being enabled to state that the attack under which his Royal Highness is suffering is not attended with any unfavourable symptoms. The following is a copy of the bulletin issued this morning:—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is suffering under an attack of erysipelas, which is attended with any unfavourable symptoms. (Signed) W. F. Chambers, H. Holland, Thos. Copland. Kensington-palace, 15th April, 1843."

A confirmation of the juvenile nobility and gentry was held on Thursday (Maundy Thursday) in the chapel-royal, St. James's.

The Bishop of London intends consecrating the new church of St. Paul, Wilton-crescent, Knightsbridge, Monday, May 1. The Rev. W. J. Early Bennett, M.A., has been appointed by his lordship to the incumbency.

Herr Staudigl, the celebrated bass singer, has arrived in London, and will make his first appearance next week, at Covent Garden Theatre, in an English opera.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM FRIGATE.—On Thursday, about an hour before high water, at half-past ten o'clock, the steam frigate Rattler was launched from the slips at the royal dockyard, Sheerness, into the waters of the Medway. This vessel is built on the principle of the invention of Mr. Smith, the patentee of the screw propeller, and will be immediately fitted up with boilers and engines, and the necessary apparatus for working the screw.—[We shall next week give a spirited engraving of the launch, our artist having attended for that purpose.]

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This being Good Friday, an immense concourse of well-dressed persons visited the tunnel in the morning. About eleven o'clock, the numbers increased so rapidly, that it was impossible for the officers belonging to the company to check the progress of the crowd, many of whom passed without paying. A complete riot ensued, when it was deemed advisable to send to the Mill-pond Station-house for the assistance of the police. It was calculated that no less than 10,000 persons had passed through up to half-past 12 o'clock.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT WALTHAM-ABBEY POWDER MILLS.—SEVEN LIVES LOST.—The gunpowder mills at Waltham-Abbey are twelve miles distant from London, on the margin of a broad running stream, which branches out of the river Lea, is the property of Government, and is called "Powder-mill River." Here a series of erections connected with the public service are found; they are built of wood, with slated roofs, and are termed corning-houses, press-houses, washing-houses, and glazing-mills. Four of these edifices, about 80 feet in length, and 28 or 30 feet in depth, and about 20 in height, have been destroyed on this occasion. On Thursday afternoon, about five minutes after three o'clock, from some cause at present unknown, an explosion took place in the more northern corning-house. A few seconds afterwards the press-house and wash-house also blew up. In a minute or two the next corning-house shared the same fate, and this in a few seconds was followed by a fourth explosion, and a second press-house and wash-house was in an instant destroyed. It would be well if the ruin of the buildings and the destruction of the stores were all; but, unfortunately, a number of unfortunate persons were employed, not one of whom survives. The names of the individuals who have perished are as follows:—Thomas Sadd, Edward Essex, John Newland, John Duxley, James Luck, Samuel Brown, and James Cole. Mr. Sadd was the master worker. On Thursday he had been in the building about ten minutes when the event occurred. The others were all corning men, and persons of respectable character. Essex had worked in the establishment for more than half a century. He was the father of a family, and his children are all grown up.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Thursday.—Lord Huntingtower appeared before his Honour to-day to receive the official signature to his certificate; and having complied with the ordinary forms of the act of parliament, the usual process was carried out. His lordship is still in custody, and it is understood that the certificate will be inoperative till the question at present pending before the Court of Review is decided.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris journals of Wednesday, but their contents are without interest.

SPAIN.—Some of the Madrid papers of the 5th instant mention a report that the Cortes intend to declare Don Francis de Paula incapable, by reason of his rank as a prince of the blood, of sitting in the Chamber of Deputies. It may be matter of regret that Don Francis should have consented to become the instrument of a faction, but it would redound little to the honour of the Cortes to violate in his person one of the greatest rights imparted by the Constitution. It would be much wiser to allow the prince to take his seat quietly, and learn by experience, which he would soon do, how much he is misplaced in the representative body. His voluntary retirement would be the result.

AMERICA.—The packet-ship Virginian, Captain Allen, which sailed from New York on the 23rd ult., arrived at Liverpool on Friday morning. The papers received by this conveyance are three days later than those brought by the Montezuma, but their contents are not important. The rate of exchange on London was 105½ to 105½, at which there was a good demand. On Paris the rate was 543½ to 542½. United States Sixes had advanced, and were on the 22nd ult. 106½. In other stock not much business had been transacted. The testimony in the case of Captain McKenzie had closed, and he would enter on his defence on the 23rd ult. The last accounts of the health of Sir C. Bagot rendered it probable that he was near his end. His successor, Sir C. Metcalfe, arrived at Boston on Monday, the 20th ult., in the steamer Columbia, from Liverpool. The earthquake which had ravaged the West India Islands had also been felt in New York, with, however, only as little effect as in this country. The intelligence from Yucatan is to the 1st ult. There had been some skirmishing between the Yucatan and the Mexicans, but Campeachey still held out.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has cordially consented to allow a number of veterans from that establishment to attend the ceremony of placing the statue of Nelson upon the column in Trafalgar-square, "because he is sure it will be as gratifying to the feelings of the men themselves as interesting to the assembled spectators." The gallant Admiral also promises "to furnish the committee with the number of the present inmates of the hospital who fought under the great naval hero, either in the glorious battle of Trafalgar or other of his naval victories, and whose present state of health will enable them to attend."

BANQUET AT THE MANSON-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor, in the exercise of that hospitality which seems to distinguish the present civic dynasty, gave on Wednesday night a splendid entertainment to a distinguished circle of guests, including most of the members of the late ministry. The Egyptian Hall was the scene of festivity, and, as usual upon such occasions, was splendidly lighted up and decorated. The display of plate was gorgeous to the extreme. The company numbered about 150. After proposing the usual loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor said that this was not a political meeting, and he did not intend to introduce political toasts. He would, however, propose the health of her Majesty's ministers. They all knew that a country could not be governed without ministers (cheers and laughter); and they knew, moreover, that her Majesty called to her council men who she thought could well and ably govern the country. Under these circumstances, then, he thought that no one could possibly object to drinking the toast. (Cheers.) The toast having been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor next proposed the House of Peers, and the Marquis of Lansdowne returned thanks. The Lord Mayor said that the next toast was the health of a noble lord to whom the country owed much. It was that of his noble friend Lord John Russell. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He was present this day not only as one of the late ministry; but as one of the representatives of the largest constituency in the kingdom. In that latter capacity he would propose his health, and he could assure him—and he was sure the citizens of London would assure him—that they looked to him not only for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the City of London, but also for the upholding of those of their fellow countrymen throughout the kingdom. (Cheers.) Lord John Russell returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of the Lady Mayoress. The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of Lord Palmerston and the House of Commons, for which his lordship returned thanks. Several other toasts were given and responded to, after which the company broke up about eleven o'clock, having spent a most agreeable evening; to which the musical arrangements, conducted by Mr. Hobbs, and including glee, duets, and concerted pieces, ably performed by that gentleman, the Messrs. Pyne, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Hawkins, contributed in no slight degree.

CITY SURVEYORSHIP.—A vacancy has just occurred in this lucrative office in consequence of the death of William Montague, Esq., who filled it for many years to the great satisfaction of the corporation and public generally.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman, and John Cotton, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year. A ballot was afterwards taken for the election of six directors in the room of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P.; Hon. Hugh Lindsay; Major-General Archibald Robertson; Lieut.-Col. W. Henry Sykes; and Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Henry Alexander, Esq.; Major-General Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B.; W. Stanley Clarke, Esq.; John Shepherd, Esq.; Francis Warden, Esq.; and Sir W. Young, Bart.

FACTORY EDUCATION.—On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at Finsbury Chapel, Moorgate, of teachers connected with the London

Auxiliary Sunday-Schools, to take into consideration the education clauses of the Factory Bill, when a series of resolutions were adopted, recommending an adhesion to the voluntary and unpaid agency principle, and declaring that the adoption of any scheme of national education which shall have the effect of weakening, superseding, or destroying the existing system of Sunday-schools, will be a great national calamity.

EPIDEMIC IN ST. GILES'S.—Considerable alarm, which, unfortunately, appears to be well founded, is at this moment prevalent in St. Giles's, and other metropolitan parishes (Whitechapel and Kentish-town), in consequence of the appearance of what is considered to be an epidemic of a very fatal nature. In the parish of St. Giles, in particular, there is a larger number of fever cases at present than was ever known during the worst periods of the cholera. In Hampshire Hogyard whole families have been attacked with this infectious complaint, and, in a number of instances, notwithstanding the best medical attendance, the patients have fallen victims to the disease.

SUDDEN DEATH IN NEWGATE.—In the course of Wednesday night a prisoner, named John Adamson, aged 22, died suddenly in the gaol of Newgate. On Thursday week he was arraigned at the Central Criminal Court, and pleaded guilty to charges contained in two indictments. He was a student in St. George's Hospital, and, in consequence of frequent depredations committed in the ante-room, steps were taken to detect the thief, which resulted in the capture of the prisoner. Ever since his capture he has evinced great uneasiness, and it is supposed that the sentence of the court had caused a sudden depression of spirits, which resulted in a premature death.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted that the head of Napoleon should be again placed on the cross of the Legion of Honour.—At the quarterly general court of the Royal Free Hospital, held on Tuesday night, it was stated that the number of patients relieved during the quarter was 4918, and that the subscriptions amounted to £2785.—On Tuesday last several houses in Belton-street, Long-acre, and in Broad-street, St. Giles's, which stand in the way of the proposed metropolitan improvements, were sold by auction, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who are determined to urge on the works as speedily as possible.—The sheds and warehouses now being erected for the Hull and Selby Railway Company will, when completed, cover upwards of half an acre of ground.—The Exchequer bills issued in payment of the claims of the holders of forged bills having been at a less premium in the market than the others, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written an official letter expressing his surprise at the circumstance, as they are not different for purposes of payment or exchange from other supply bills.—From the report of the Church Missionary Society, a meeting of which was held on Tuesday last, it appears that the annual receipts of the society, notwithstanding the great distress that prevails in this country, is upwards of £115,000.—The disorders that have broken out in St. Domingo have caused some alarm in France, independently of financial consideration. The Minister of Marine had forwarded orders to the Maritime Prefect of Brest to despatch two men-of-war to Hayti to protect the French residents.—The first omnibus ever seen in Madrid was started a few days ago.—The performance of the "Messiah," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday se'night, possessed additional interest from the fact of its being the centenary concert.—The election of six East India Company Directors is fixed for Wednesday next.—The sheriff of the county of Suffolk, William Lay, Esq., has appointed the nomination of the candidates for the vacancy in the representation of the eastern division of the county, to take place on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock, and the polling on Friday and Saturday following.—The mastership of Dulwich College is vacant by the death of Dr. Alleyne. The college, called "God's Gift College," was founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyne, the player, and friend of Shakspeare. He endowed it with the manor of Dulwich, and tenements in London, producing at present about £15,000 a year. The foundation consists of a master (who must bear the same name as the founder), a warden, four fellows, six poor brothers, the like number of poor sisters, twelve poor scholars, six assistants, and thirty non-resident members.—On Monday a new police court and station was opened at Sidcup, Kent (under the provisions of the new Police Act), by Viscount Sidney and James Malcolm, Esq., of Lamb Abbey. The business before the court consisted principally of parish affairs.—A general strike of the coal-whippers of the Thames, a class of hard-working men, who appear to have been grossly ill-treated by their employers, took place on Tuesday last. Several meetings have been since held; at which resolutions were adopted.—At the Liverpool Sheriff's Court, on Wednesday week, an action was brought by a Mr. Armistead against Miss Ann Crelin, to recover the sum of £100 for services rendered, in assisting her to bring to justice the persons concerned in carrying her off against her will to Gretna Green some time ago. The jury awarded the plaintiff £17.—The annual meeting of the Southwark Bible Society was held at the Horns Tavern on Tuesday, when the operations of the society for the past year were reported, and gave the greatest satisfaction.—Letters from Milan, dated the 4th inst., announce the departure of Cerito for this country. That charming danseuse is to make her first appearance early in May in the favourite ballet of "Alma."—On Friday se'night Lord O'Neill took the oath and his seat in the House of Lords.—Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., was, on Friday week, sworn in before the Assistant-Barrister as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kerry. William Talbot Crosbie, Esq., was sworn in on Tuesday week.—The *Leinster Express* states that Sir Charles Corte has directed his agent to make a reduction of ten per cent. on all recent lettings to such tenants as are, and have been, punctual in their payments.—The amount of the Presbyterian Bicentenary Fund in Ireland is calculated at £20,000.—Two swallows were seen on Tuesday morning skimming the Eden below Eterby Scaur. They are the first we have heard of this season.—A letter from Rome announces that the Pope has conferred upon the Bishop of Digne the title of count, and created him an assistant bishop to the pontifical throne, a mark of favour that has not for a long time been conferred on a French bishop.—The best oatmeal is retailed at Falkirk at 7½d. per peck, and the finest loaf bread at 5d. the quarter loaf.—The Waverley, with 149 female convicts and 42 children, had arrived safe at Hobart Town.—Lord Panmure has given the munificent donation of £1000 towards the erection of the intended infirmary at Arbroath, North Britain.—The Countess of Cardigan has been suffering from indisposition, but is now fast recovering.—The number of persons who passed through the Thames tunnel on Sunday was 22,215.—Wm. Dickens, Esq., succeeds Sir Eardley Wilmot as chairman of the Warwick sessions, and the Rev. T. C. Adams, deputy-chairman.—The museum of the United Service Institution, Great Scotland-yard, has been enriched by the addition of the cage in which Mrs. Noble was for six weeks confined. It is roughly made of thick bars of wood, and is so small that the unfortunate captive must have remained during the whole time in a crouching position.—Accounts from Berlin, of the 30th ult., state that the Prussian Government had issued a decree prohibiting the publication of the proceedings of the provincial diets in other terms than those given in the official *Gazette*. The measure, however, was to be merely temporary.—A crowded meeting of Chartists was held on Tuesday night, at the Political and Scientific Association, Skinner-street, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Thomas Duncombe for his Parliamentary services in their behalf. Mr. Duncombe was present, and acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate speech.—The strike of the Coventry weavers, which has been in existence for some weeks, has ceased from want of funds to maintain the "outs."

The Court of Review is still occupied with the cross-examination of the witnesses in the bankruptcy of Lord Huntingtower.—A canal is in the course of construction, for the purpose of irrigating the plains of Provence in the summer months with the waters which pour down from the Alps! Some eight hundred labourers are at work on the canal, on which 1,200,000 francs have already been expended.—Late on Thursday night week, as Captain Shepherd, of the English trading vessel Merlin, which was lying in the Vauban basin at Havre, was returning on board, he fell into the water, and was unfortunately drowned.—The Thames Plate Glass Company was fined in £10 by the magistrate at the Thames police-office, on Wednesday, for breaking bulk of a cargo of coals before the City dues had been paid.—The railroad from Carlsruhe to Heidelberg was opened on the 1st inst. The inauguration passed off without accident, and proved highly gratifying to the population of both

places.—The total amount of the subscriptions of the National Guards of Paris towards the Guadeloupe relief fund is 32,503 francs.

—The Marquis of Lansdowne has consented to preside at the ensuing anniversary dinner of the Royal Naval School.—A forged imitation postage penny stamp was detected by the postmaster of Monmouth, on Sunday week, on a letter which had been posted at his office. The party who had used it was traced, and a representation of the circumstance made to the higher authorities.—A revolt of the Turkish inhabitants, i. e. the gentry of Bosnia, against the Pacha, has ended by the latter yielding to the demands made, and peace has been consequently restored.—The *Breslau Gazette* states that the flag of the German union, for its shipping, is to be tricolour—white above, black below, and the particular colour of each state in the midst.—On Holy Thursday the Bishop of London confirmed several of the young nobility at the Chapel-royal, St. James's.—A large quantity of foreign wheat has been released free of duty at Dublin, for the purpose of being made into flour and biscuits for the use of the emigrant vessels now taking in passengers for North America.—We regret to learn that Chief Justice Pennefather is seriously ill, and there are rumours of his resignation.—There has been a failure at Manchester of a house, established only a few months ago, in the fustian trade. The parties owe some £14,000, and it should appear the principal creditors scarcely expect to obtain so much pence.—Another action is reported off Campeachey, in which the Mexican steamer, Guadeloupe, is stated to have been beaten off by the Yucatan gun-boats.—One island in the West Indies is said to have disappeared during the late dreadful earthquake. The hills in Antigua, as seen from the sea, appeared to be in motion. We, therefore, anticipate more disastrous news from the "beautiful isles of the west."—From five to six thousand tons of coals are at present wanted by Government, for Hong-kong and other ports of China.—Mr. Thomas Stocker and crew, at the Milner Haven station, in the port of Southwold, after great exertion, succeeded in creeping up sixty-two tubs of foreign spirits. On the 1st and on the 2nd they got up the remainder of the cargo, consisting of forty-eight tubs more, making in all a hundred and ten tubs.—The annual general meeting of the copper miners of England was held at their office, Old Broad-street, on Saturday, when A. L. Gower, Esq., the Governor, and the court of assistants for the past year, were re-elected.—We regret to perceive, by the provincial papers, that several alarming incendiary fires took place during last week in various parts of the country, when considerable damage was sustained.—Count Ribbing Leven, one of the assassins of Gustavus III., King of Sweden, died in the house No. 27, Rue Louis le Grand, at Paris, on Monday last.—The National Bank of Ireland, the head office of which is situated in this country, while the business is carried on in Ireland, have appealed against the Income-tax, and the result has been a decision that those subscribers only who reside in England will be liable to the tax for the amount of their shares, and that the institution, as such, will be untaxed.

VAN EYCK'S PICTURE IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A picture has just been added to the National Gallery, which affords as much amusement to the public as it administers instruction to the colour-grinders, painters, and connoisseurs, who, since the day of its exhibition, have crowded the rooms to admire its singularity or discuss its merits. To every one it is a mystery. Its subject is unknown, the composition and preservation of its colours a lost art, and its author, the celebrated John Van Eyck, sometimes called Giovanni da Bruggia, who was born 1370, became the great book illuminator of his age, the reputed inventor of oil painting, the founder of the Flemish school, and died in 1441. The picture, of which no engraving save our own has ever been made, was bought from an obscure Belgian dealer, who knew nothing of its history, and sold to the Government for six hundred guineas. It was exhibited to the public for the first time in 1841, at the exhibition of ancient masters in the British Institution, and entitled in the catalogue, "Portraits of a gentleman and a lady." Since then it has enjoyed, at the fancy of beholders, a multitude of names, and some of them not very flattering to the good taste or moral purity of the parties designated. An able reviewer says "they exhibit neither pathos, beauty, nor grandeur, though they are simple and solemn enough: he, a straight, lank, quakerish object, in a black, broad-brimmed, high-crowned hat, stands full-front before us, as if ready to moan; she, twisted three ways at once, bends sidelong towards him, with one hand on her stomach, like a lady who had 'loved her lord' six months ere he became so. Verily this strange pair, hand-in-hand, resemble nothing better than Simon Pure about to atone for a *faux pas* by making Sarah Prim an honest woman. However, the old-fashioned costume occasions much of this ludicrous effect: present fashions will perhaps render portraits painted now-a-days no less laughable to posterity." Others again are "almost sure" the portraits represent either a mother elect consulting her medical attendant, or even honest Giovanni, the painter, and his wife, engaged in a similarly delicate business. But none of these conjectures accord with the precise action of the figures, the religious character of early art, or the elaborate and costly execution of the picture. The story of the picture is evidently incomplete: it seems, as we gaze upon its dubious incidents, to have reference to one or more pictures, which, to make it intelligible, ought to be placed in its neighbourhood; and that it is, in fact, only one of a series. We have come, therefore, to the conclusion, that the picture in its original state formed one of the wings of a small devotional picture for the use of a noble family. The centre may have represented the Virgin and child, or some patron saint, and the wings, both on their inner and outer sides, the great epochs of modern domestic life. On such a supposition, our picture, which unquestionably exhibits a lady in "interesting circumstances," may be considered to represent an astrologic medicine man in the act of examining the lines on his patient's hand, with a view to determining, by palmistry, the chances—male or female—of her majority of months. From the contemplation of such an augury—doubted, but believed—the suppliant may turn to the sacred picture in the centre, to offer prayer and plead for future safety at the hands of some more veritable saint. Such, at least, was the custom of the times coeval with the picture; and to such purposes it was the ancient practice to devote the works of religious painters.

The style of the picture is essentially the style of the 15th century. It is hard in its outlines, stiff, restrained, and full of small etiquette in its action; simple, full, and discriminative in its colouring; but disfigured by mean conceits and the petty details and quaint devices of household furniture and massive costumes. A marvellous finish, and a more marvellous brilliancy of colour, which the accidents of four hundred years have not been able to diminish, reign through the entire composition, and seem to declare, with an energy which no dealer's evidence can second, that this is emphatically the Van Eyck, to the exclusion of thousands which assume the name. The "paint" is worked so solidly, yet with such smoothness, and has dried so clean and hard, that it looks like a mass of enamel, or a mosaic of coloured ivory. Yet it is harmonious: its carnations are fresh, its draperies lustrous, and its background of a tone and depth which foreshadows the triumphs of Rembrandt and Ostade. At the same time there is nothing ideal about it—the incidents, the drawing, and the tints being local, and not even elevated of their kind. These things artists feel to be mysterious. They stand, as it were, on the threshold of their art, and see its latest efforts, not only not improved in colour, but positively corrupted, and altogether fallen from their first estate. Reynolds's "Holy Family," and Wilkie's "Rustic Festival," in the same gallery, were once considered to be miracles of colour; but they have wholly lost their pristine beauty, and appear to be fast sinking into the canvass. Comparisons are odious, and we fear to continue them. The truth is, that the ancient painters attended to three things which those of our own day seem to consider of trifling importance. They were chemists, and studied the constituent elements and elective affinities of colours; they ground their colours themselves, and used them with fine oils; and, finally, they protected their finished works from the atmosphere by perhaps a dozen or more coats of varnish, having the last one polished in the manner ordinarily practised by house and coach painters, who, while the works of Hogarth, Wilson, Barry, and Gainsborough were decaying, had no difficulty in preserving their panels safe to the present day against the action of the



"Johannes de Eyck fecit hic,
1434."

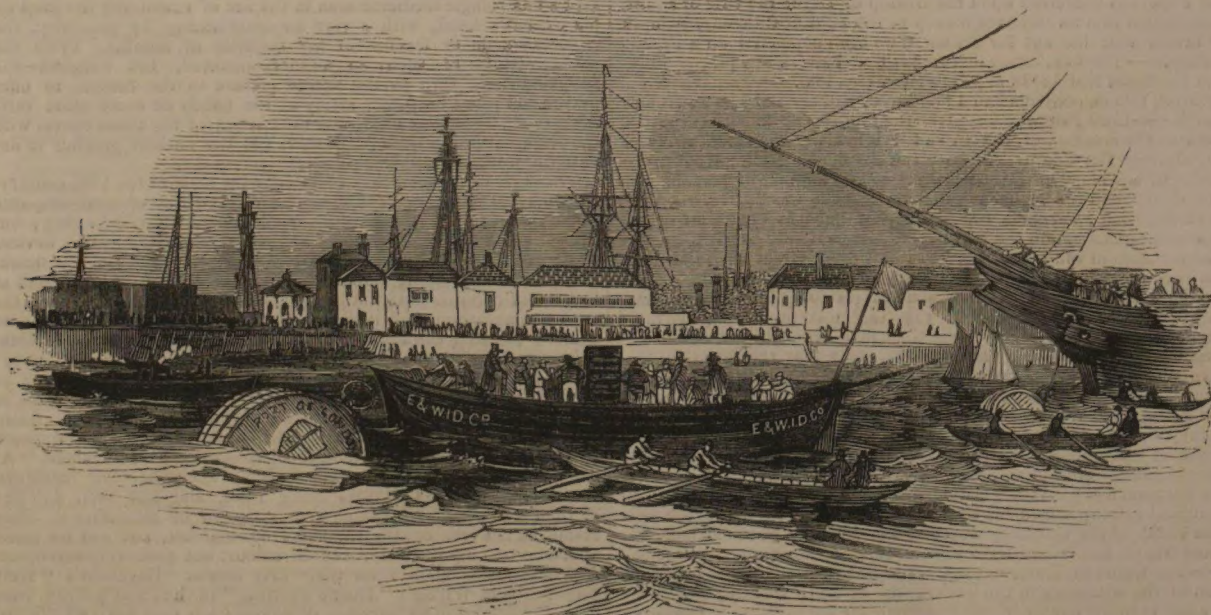
Inscription on the picture.

VAN EYCK'S PICTURE IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

open air, and all its deleterious influences. The Van Eyck seems to have been protected, and to owe its freshness to some process of this kind.

The "discovery"—or rather we should say the improved re-discovery—of oil painting, of which this remarkable picture stands as one of the principal monuments, consisted, says Vasari, in his "Lives of Most Excellent Painters," and published in Florence, 1550, in "nothing more than this:—according to the ancient practice, a fresh colour was never added to the panel until the first covering had been dried in the sun; a mode infinitely tedious, and one in which the colours could never perfectly harmonize. Van Eyck saw this difficulty, and he became more truly sensible of it from the circumstance of having exposed one of his paintings to the sun in order to harden, when the excess of heat split the panel. Being at that period sufficiently skilled in philosophical inquiries, he began to

speculate on the manner of applying oils, and of their acquiring a proper consistency without the aid of the sun. By uniting it with other mixtures he next produced a varnish, which, dried, was waterproof, and gave a clearness and brilliancy while it added to the harmony of his colours." The oils used by him are said to have been "linseed and nut oils, boiled." "Before the time of Van Eyck," says Lanzi, "some sort of painting in oil was known, but so extremely tedious and imperfect as to be scarcely applicable to the production of figure pieces. It was practised beyond the Alps," and, we may add, by the Egyptians of the Greek period, of which a most remarkable specimen may be seen in the Louvre; "but it is not known to have been in use in Italy." Giovanni carried the first discovery to its completion; he perfected the art, which was afterwards diffused over all Europe, and introduced into Italy by Antonello da Messina.



DIVING AT BLACKWALL.

The attempt to recover the body of Mr. Busfield was renewed on Saturday morning last, at ebb tide, by a large number of watermen, who successively dragged all those points of the river where the current sets in strongest from Blackwall to Bugsby's-hole. The offer made on Friday by Mr. Knight, the chief superintendent of the East India Dock Company, to allow the use of their diving apparatus for the purpose of examining the mooring-chains which cross the river in several places near Blackwall, was gladly accepted by the relatives of the deceased, and the barge containing the necessary machinery was brought round from the West India Dock basin, and moored

off the pier before seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The helmet diving apparatus, invented by Deane, and successfully employed at Spithead and other places, was considered more suitable for the purpose than the diving-bell; and Thomas Jones, an experienced diver, in the service of the East and West India Dock Company, was selected to perform the arduous task. The weather was very unfavourable for the attempt, the wind blowing strong from the southwest, and causing a heavy swell in the reach. Before nine o'clock, however, everything was in readiness for the first descent. Jones having adjusted the helmet and enveloped himself in a waterproof

dress, descended the ladder to make an examination of the piles near the western end, among which it was considered very probable that the deceased might have been entangled. After remaining under water more than half an hour, Jones returned to the surface, and reported that he had carefully examined along the whole range of piles, and could discover nothing of the body.

The novelty of the machinery, and the melancholy occasion of its employment, contributed to attract an immense number of persons to the spot; but one feeling of regret at the unfortunate occurrence appeared to animate every breast, and the most perfect order prevailed. The barge having been made fast to the buoy, Jones prepared to descend once more. The usual weight of his dress was considerably increased, in order to counteract the effect of the current, which sets in strongly against the pier at all times of the tide. The leaden weights suspended to various parts of his person amounted to nearly a hundred and a half weight; but even this was barely sufficient to carry him safely through the current. Jones remained under water for a great length of time, and eventually walked from the northern buoy to the Essex shore, along the line of chain: his researches, however, were unfortunately of no avail.

It will be recollected that when a young female, a domestic servant in the Duke of Buccleuch's family, lost her life by falling from the same pier in landing out of a Scotch steamer, her body remained under water for six weeks, and was eventually brought to the surface by one of the ballast-lighters.

Since Sunday every exertion has been made to discover the body. On Tuesday morning, as soon as it was low water, Jones recommenced his labour, and continued with but little intermission until the tide turned, examining the various holes and bed of the river. At high water he was compelled to abandon his exertions; but as soon as the tide turned he re-descended, when he proceeded to the buoys on the Essex shore, without meeting the object of his search. At each time he rose a piece of ordnance which was placed on a barge moored opposite the pier was fired eight or ten times, it being anticipated that the vibration would cause the body to float, provided it was not entangled. The diving and firing continued up to near 5 o'clock, when further attempts were abandoned. During the whole of these melancholy proceedings an innumerable number of boats were rowing about in all directions, for the purpose of picking up the body if it should float. The failure of these experiments leads to the supposition that the remains of the deceased gentleman are carried beyond the lower reaches.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXVII.



HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, Esq., M.P.

There is another accession to the ranks of the Anti-Corn-law League in the person of Howard Elphinstone, Esq., the member for the borough of Lewes. From his entrance into Parliament he has been known as a free-trader; but it is not every one holding, in his station, those opinions, who joins openly in the operations of the League itself. They agree in the object to be attained, but differ as to the means of attaining it. Mr. Elphinstone concurs both in means and object, and has embarked thoroughly in the cause. At the Drury Lane meeting on Wednesday evening last he was one of the principal speakers. It has been said that the study of the law generally induces a preference for the forms and usages of the past, and a repugnance to change which throws many of our greatest lawyers into the ranks of the Conservative party. Mr. Elphinstone appears to be an exception; he is a doctor of civil law, and practices as an advocate at Doctors' Commons. He is therefore immersed in the intricacies of our ecclesiastical courts and their forms of procedure, which partake more of the spirit of the past than any part of our legal system, and yet he is a supporter, in his political capacity, of many things which the admirer of old things—the *laudator temporis acti*—would shrink from in fear and terror; in the house Mr., or rather Dr., Elphinstone votes for the ballot, short Parliaments, extension of the suffrage, and (as evinced by his last speech) the repeal of the Corn-laws, and free trade in its fullest significance. Dr. Lushington, who is a judge in the same courts, is also well known as a Liberal in politics.

Dr. Elphinstone is the descendant of a house that has given the country warriors both by sea and land: his grandfather was the Admiral Elphinstone who defeated the Turkish fleet at the battle of Tchesmè; he is the son of Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone. In addition to his professional rank as an advocate, he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Sussex. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Hastings, in 1835, and represented it till 1837; in that year he contested Liverpool, but unsuccessfully; he first sat for Lewes in 1841.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—We understand that those gentlemen who have engaged to act as stewards on the ensuing anniversary (23rd October) of the birthday of King Edward VI. have made application to the governors for permission to have its celebration held on this occasion in the large hall, in order to afford to those persons who have received the liberal advantages of this excellent institute the opportunity of testifying their gratitude, and cordially acknowledging the munificent favours which royalty has recently so bounteously bestowed upon that foundation. The governors having, on a previous occasion, kindly granted the use of the hall for the benefit of another charity, but which had no immediate connection with their own, we may confidently anticipate that this request, preferred as it is upon such laudable motives, will be most willingly acceded to.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR LIONEL SMITH.

This distinguished officer was the son of Benjamin Smith, of Lys, in Hampshire. He was born on the 8th of October, 1778, and educated at Winchester. At the age of sixteen he was appointed, without purchase, to an ensigncy in the 24th Foot, then in Canada, and obtained a lieutenantcy in the same corps in the October of that year. While in America Lieut. Smith attracted the notice of her present Majesty's father, the Duke of Kent, to whom he was much indebted in after life for promotion. He served for some time in America, and was thence ordered to the western coast of Africa, to quell a serious insurrection that had broken out among the blacks at Goree and Sierra Leone. Here he remained for two or three years. In the month of May, 1801, he obtained his company in the 85th Regiment, and in the following year succeeded to a majority in that corps, from which he was removed to the 16th Foot. He then proceeded again across the Atlantic, and served under Sir C. Green, at Surinam, and was also present at the capture of Essequibo, Berbice, and the other possessions in the West Indies which at that time fell into our hands. In June, 1805, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the Nova Scotia Fencibles, and subsequently served with the 18th at Jamaica, of which regiment he was one of the few surviving officers. In November, 1806, he removed to the 65th Foot, then at Bombay, and for upwards of twenty-two years he remained in India. In 1809 he commanded an expedition to the Gulf of Persia against the pirates, and rendered important services to the Sultan of Muscat, whose territories he may be said to have preserved. His general services in India were honourably noticed by the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, whose friendship and esteem he quickly acquired.

In 1810 he commanded the 65th at the taking of Mauritius, and after its capitulation returned with his regiment to Bombay. In June, 1812, he obtained the brevet of colonel in the army, and at the capture of Poonah commanded the fourth division of the army of the Deccan. He was also present at the cavalry action at Ashta, where he received a dangerous and severe sabre-cut on the head. In August, 1819, he was advanced to the rank of major-general; and on the 3rd of December, 1822, George IV. nominated him Knight Commander of the Bath. Previous to his returning to England, his European and native friends in Bombay presented him with a service of plate, and a splendid sword, at the cost of £800. He was beloved by his regiment, as well as by the Sepoys or native troops, for his humane exertions for their comfort, and he will long be remembered in India as "the soldier's and the poor man's friend." While in England he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 95th Foot, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Barbadoes as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Two years afterwards, on the death of Sir G. Barnes, the colonelcy of the 78th Foot became vacant, and Sir L. Smith took command of that regiment. In August, 1836, Sir L. Smith succeeded the Marquis of Sligo as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, where he remained upwards of three years, and was most zealous in all measures for the extinction of slavery in that important colony. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general in January, 1837, and at the coronation of her Majesty was created a baronet. In September, 1840, from political motives, he was relieved from the government of Jamaica, and offered the government of Mauritius.



His departure from Jamaica was felt as a public calamity; the people displaying banners inscribed "Sir Lionel Smith, the poor man's protector and friend," "We mourn the departure of our governor," &c., and nearly the whole of the population wore mourning on the occasion. So extensive were his charities, that a few months before his departure from Jamaica their amount exceeded a thousand pounds. A subscription was raised for presenting him with a piece of plate, when the poorest negro came from the most distant parts of the island to contribute to the fund, which amounted to a thousand pounds. Sir Lionel, however, gave the money towards the erection of a place of worship. In April, 1840, he proceeded to the Mauritius; he was next created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; but his administration here extended only to seventeen months. He died at Reduit (the governor's country residence) on the 2nd of January, 1842, aged sixty-three. The colony of Mauritius immediately voted the sum of a thousand pounds for the erection of a monument to his memory, to be placed over his tomb in the burial-ground of Port Louis. Sir Richard Westmacott, F.R.S., is about to execute this work for the colony from the accompanying design.

Sir Lionel Smith was twice married. His first wife (the daughter of Thomas Galway, Esq., by whom he had two daughters) died in 1814, while he was serving in India. He married secondly, in 1819, Isabella Curwen, youngest daughter of Eldred Curwen Pottinger, Esq., and sister of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., her Majesty's plenipotentiary in China. Lady Smith survived Sir Lionel but three days. By her he left three daughters and one son (Lionel Eldred), the present baronet, who was born in 1833.



THE BELISARIUS OF GERARD.—(FROM THE LOUVRE.)

The story of Belisarius has acquired, from its operatic celebrity, no small degree of interest in the public mind; and in the progress of criticism upon the recent impersonation of the ancient general by Fornasari at Her Majesty's Theatre, it has been remarked that the finished actor's deportment and *personnel* were remindful of the famous picture in the *Louvre*, wherein Gerard, the painter, endeavoured to work out the force and beauty of the ancient tradition.

We have been induced to have the famous *Louvre* painting, in which the subject is treated in the same spirit as upon the Italian stage, copied and engraved for the gratification of our readers; and, accordingly, here, gentle patrons, you may regard in his blind majesty the war-worn hero of Marmontel.



WORDSWORTH—THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

We lately recorded the melancholy death of Southey, and Wordsworth now seems his natural successor to the Laureateship. He has received, or rather been prevailed upon to accept, the appointment; and that it should have been pressed upon him, was as creditable to the minister who held the patronage, as was his own humility to the modest poet himself. Here, reader, is his likeness; but you may better commune with his works: they breathe a beautiful atmosphere of genuine poetry—they are flooded with the glory of nature—they are chastened, almost hallowed, by gentleness of heart. We could really lament that the laureateship should not have fallen to the destiny of Wordsworth at an earlier period of his life, in the very freshness of his muse, and when his own laurels

grew most green. Surely he would have deemed it his duty not to let his vocation sleep. Those stirring events—the coronation—the marriage—the motherhood of our young Queen—the christening of her lovely children—above all, the birth of a Prince of Wales—would surely not have gone unsung! We should have had some national poetry from a worthy muse in celebration of honoured themes; and even now we are not without a lingering hope, that the lyre of the laureate may be awakened into stirring harmonies again! Let Wordsworth give us some offerings in honour of his new station, even if they be confined within the sweet circle of the sonnet—such sonnet as he could so gloriously celebrate and so exquisitely write. Who does not remember this fine confirmation of his power in that walk of poetic inspiration?

Scorn not the Sonnet: Critic! you have frowned
Mindless of its just honours; with this key
Shakespeare unlocked his heart; the melody
Of this small lute gave ease to Petrarch's wound.
A thousand times this pipe did Tasso sound;
Camöens soothed with it an exile's grief;
The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf
Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
His visionary brow; a glow-worm lamp,
It cheered mild Spenser, called from Fairy-land
To struggle through dark ways; and when a damp
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The thing became a trumpet, whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few!

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The following are the resolutions laid on the table of the House of Commons by Lord John Russell on Monday night, and which are to be taken into consideration immediately after the Easter recess:—1. That in any bill for the promotion of education in Great Britain, by which a board shall be authorised to levy, or cause to be levied, parochial rates, for the erection and maintenance of schools, provision ought to be made for an adequate representation of the rate-payers of the parish in such board. 2. That the chairman of such board ought to be elected by the board itself. 3. That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, should be taught in all schools established by any such board. 4. That special provision should be made for cases in which Roman Catholic parents may object to the instruction of their children in the Holy Scriptures in such schools. 5. That no other books of religious instruction should be used in such schools unless with the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the concurrence of the Committee of Privy Council for Education. 6. That, in order to prevent the disqualification of competent schoolmasters on religious grounds, the books of religious instruction should be taught apart, by the clergyman of the instruction, other than the Holy Bible, introduced into the parish, or some person appointed by him, to the children of parents who belong to the Established Church, or who may be desirous that their children should be so instructed. 7. That all children taught in such schools should have free liberty to resort to any Sunday-school, or any place of religious worship, which their parents may approve. 8. That any school connected with the National School Society, or the British and Foreign School Society, any Protestant Dissenters' school, and any Roman Catholic school, which shall be found, upon inspection, to be efficiently conducted should be entitled by license from the Privy Council, to grant certificates of school attendance, for the purpose of employment in factories of children and young persons. 9. That, in the opinion of this House, the committee of Privy Council for Education ought to be furnished with means to enable them to establish and maintain a sufficient number of training and model schools in Great Britain. 10. That the said committee ought likewise to be enabled to grant gratuities to deserving schoolmasters, and to afford such aid to schools established by voluntary contribution as may tend to the more complete instruction of the people in religious and secular knowledge, while at the same time the rights of conscience may be respected.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Rarely has Exeter Hall been so crowded as it was on Wednesday night. It was generally rumoured that Miss Clara Novello would have been called to account for her conduct at the previous concert on Friday. As this matter has been so much canvassed, it will be necessary to state the events of that memorable evening. Miss C. Novello, after singing the air "How beautiful are the feet," was encored; she, instead of graciously complying with the compliment, cast contemptuous glances at the company, and angrily exclaimed to the band, "It is of no use playing, for I do not intend to sing it again." The audience resented the scornful look of the vocalist by a burst of disapprobation seldom heard within the Exeter Hall walls; and when Mr. Phillips came forward to sing in the midst of the hurricane "Why do the nations so furiously rage together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing," the cheering was loud and long continued, the application of the words to the singer who had walked out of the orchestra after the "beautiful feet" being taken up with evident delight. Mr. Harrison, the chairman of the society, prior to Miss C. Novello's re-appearance in the last part, found it necessary to apologize for her disobedience of the encore on the ground of indisposition. But the speech did not satisfy the amateurs, for when Miss Novello rose to sing the air "I know that my Redeemer liveth," the sibilation was renewed, and much risibility was excited by some Hibernian exclaiming, "It is your temper, my darling!" Such was Friday's occurrence. It became the talk of the whole town, and a scene, on Wednesday's repetition of the "Messiah," was confidently predicted. Just before the overture Miss Clara Novello entered the orchestra with Mrs. A. Shaw—a very prudent arrangement, which saved the expression of feeling, for the respect entertained for the latter stopped the outbreak. When Miss Novello began her first recitative there was solemn silence. She was firm and collected, and sang with wonderful power. It was evident that she was trying her utmost, and at the close there was a moment of doubt, but it was dispelled by the involuntary admiration excited by her fine vocalization, and a burst of applause then followed. The lady smiled, and smiled, and was clearly angling for an encore, but the harmonists were not reconciled, although propitiated. In the "Rejoice greatly" the uneasiness of the singer became more apparent by unsteady execution of the runs; and when there was no call for its rehearsing Miss C. Novello, after looking Italian stilettoes at Mrs. A. Shaw, suddenly quitted the orchestra before the latter began to sing "He shall feed his flock," as if she was incapable of listening with composure to the approbation bestowed on the superb contralto of Mrs. Shaw. And here the temper of the auditory was not to be mistaken. Mrs. Shaw sang flatly, and by no means in her usually pure style, but the encore was tremendous, and palpably directed at the singer who had so abruptly abandoned her post. Mrs. Shaw recovered her noble voice, and was indeed herself in the pathetic air, "He was despised;" but, strange to state, was not encored, proving that the compliment on the former air was a vote of censure on the Novello. The latter sang "How beautiful the feet" amidst frigid attention; but in the air "I know that my Redeemer" peace was signed between her and the audience. She gave it with exquisite feeling, and with charming colouring. She was enthusiastically encored; and Mr. Surman, the conductor, having begun the chorus that follows, Miss Novello pulled him by the arm to recommence the air, a "feat" that was declared to be truly "beautiful," and removed all animosity from the people that had "imagined her a vain thing." Miss C. Novello, in short, has had a severe lesson; and as the probability is that she shall have no more of her foreign airs, we shall dwell no more on the subject, and leave it with the hope that she will have some consideration for the future for her professional brethren, and more respect for the public. The oratorio was beautifully performed, Mr. Manvers, Mr. Phillips, and Miss Williams aiding Mrs. A. Shaw and Miss Novello. The choruses have attained a degree of perfection in the execution of the "Messiah" never before arrived at in this country, even at our best and grandest festivals.

MUSIC-HALL, STORE-STREET.—The very numerous assemblage on Wednesday night at Mr. Allcroft's concert was partly excited by the expectation that the harpist Bochsa, who has attained such an unenviable notoriety, would have reappeared after a long absence, and that the audience would testify their disapproval of such an engagement. The anticipated storm was, however, averted, by the announcement, that he had not arrived from the Continent, and the harmony of the evening was not, therefore, disturbed by any casualty. The programme itself was a curiosity. It was a concert *monstre*, beginning at seven o'clock and terminating after midnight. The vocal and instrumental talent, great as it was, did not suffice to fix the attention for so long a period. In the latter category there was Master Blagrove, with a solo on the concertina, Mr. N. Mori with a clever violin performance, Mr. Richardson with a flute fantasia, and a juvenile pianiste, Miss Dulcken, executing one of Thalberg's works with remarkable brilliancy. The principal singing novelties were a duo from Donizetti's "Maria Padilla," sung by Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, and a charming Swiss air by Listz, sung by Miss G. Santos, which was encored. The other vocalists were Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss E. Birch, Miss Galbreath, Miss Bromley, Mrs. W. H. Seguin, the Misses Williams, Mrs. Aveling Smith, Messrs. Phillips, Brizzi, Giubilei, W. H. Seguin, Allcroft, Mr. H. Gear, and Mr. J. Parry.

PROFESSOR TAYLOR AND THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—Great excitement reigns in the musical circles respecting a prize of ten guineas obtained by the Professor of Gresham College, for a madrigal, containing no less than fifteen bars extracted and "borrowed" from one of the celebrated Luca Marenzio. The prize has been refunded by the professor, and his competitors have been called upon to send in fresh specimens. The sense of the society as to Mr. Taylor has been manifested by excluding him from the second trial for the prize.

ENGLISH MUSIC AND SONG.—On Monday Mr. Edney gave his third entertainment at the Mechanics' Institute, which was devoted to our sea-songs, and chiefly those of Dibdin. Mr. Rimbault's notes contained many curious facts connected with our early compositions of this class, and afforded an interesting history of Dibdin and his productions. The songs were sung with good taste and feeling by Miss Thornton, Miss Cubitt, and Messrs. Robinson, Thonbridge, and Edney; among which we were particularly pleased with Miss Thornton's "Farewell to Spain," and "Seaman's praise," and also with Bishop's beautiful glee, "Ho, helm a lee." The whole appeared to give great satisfaction to a crowded audience, who so often testified their approbation by encores, that we began to fear "We won't go home till morning," though not in the bills, had been added to the entertainment.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

LABLACHE'S FAREWELL TO THE PARISIANS.—The close of the Italian Opera in Paris this season was attended by rather a novel circumstance. The weathercock disposition of our sprightly neighbours is sufficiently well known; they can dismiss a favourite with most princely indifference, and for no better reason too: but the case is reversed in the present instance, for the most popular performer that, perhaps, ever trod the stage, has discarded his patrons, the public, and for some cause that may be easily guessed at, bidden them an eternal adieu! "Bards hate bards, and beggars, beggars!" said Hesiod long ago, and it is not unlikely that the aphorism still holds good: "You may have as many moons as you like," said the mad astronomer, "but two suns in one system will never do!" In consequence of Fornasari's immense success in London, the French entrepreneur has engaged him in a line of business similar to that of Lablache, and *adieu omne malum*. Forfeud that we may have any mis-intelligence or *jalouse* between the great ones here!

MALIBRAN'S SISTER.—Madame Viardot Garcia has just quitted Paris for Vienna, so we are not likely to hear her this season in our metropolis. But there is no lack of promised novelty. Mile. Nissen, who made a successful debut last year at the opera, Paris, is about to visit us in conjunction with Mr. and Mad. Balfe.

MISS CLARA NOVELLO.—*Sappho*, no doubt, with all her romance, looked before she leaped; but her fair representative of the present day, leaps before she looks, at least to consequences! Public

favour is not slightly won or easily kept: to make it "a fixt state—a tenure not a start," as Young sings of joy, requires wisdom as well as professional ability. Our countrywoman possesses the latter in such a remarkable degree, that we cannot but deplore her total want of the former. Singers, actors, painters, poets, in fact every body, no matter what the station, should endeavour, *ad captandum*; and it is with pain that we now have to record an instance where acknowledged merit is ungrateful to the very hands that foster it, and makes an unwilling condescension of what ought to be spontaneous gratitude.

LITERATURE.

TRIAL OF DANIEL M'NAUGHTEN, &c. By RICHARD M. BOUSFIELD, Student at Law, and RICHARD MERRETT, Henry Renshaw, Strand.

We are glad to perceive that a verbatim report of this important trial has just issued from the press. We rejoice at this, because the present defective state of the law is now very properly receiving the attention of medical and scientific skill as well as legal acumen, and the frequent exhibitions of monomaniacs make the affair somewhat urgent. It has been complained by Lord Brougham and other noble and learned lords in their places in Parliament, that the extremely deficient report of this case militated against legislative provisions for the future, by means of judging of the past; but these complaints and difficulties are removed by the publication before us. Not only the legal and medical professions, but the public generally, are much indebted to Messrs. Bousfield and Merrett for the ability and care which they have bestowed upon this publication. The long practice and established reputation of these gentlemen would be alone a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of their report; but we perceive this pamphlet comes before us almost in an official shape, the speeches of the Solicitor-General for the prosecution, and of Mr. Cockburn for the defence, having been revised by those learned gentlemen themselves. On the whole, we strongly recommend the record of a trial which claims so important a place in the annals of medical jurisprudence to the public generally, for it has, to use the language of the preface, been got up in a style and at a price which ought not "to confine it to the study of the physician and the library of the lawyer."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

RACING.

Passion Week is the division between the winter and summer of sporting. Hunting, shooting, coursing, and steeple-chasing have, or ought to have, ended; and the merry greenwood sings its reveille to as active and more sylvan enjoyments. The angler has been for a time astir; the cricketer poises his bat; wherries are launched; and rainbows of silk and satin are forming for the turf. The coming week will be one of excitement for the racing man. In the Newmarket Craven Meeting not a few secrets worth knowing will be out. The Riddlesworth will settle the pretensions of Cotherstone; the Column will place Murat upon his merits; while other events will dispose of the uncertainty about the properties of the Progress colt. The Brewer, Cataract, St. Valentine, Gaper, Mr. Wreford's stable, Lord Orford's stable, Lord Exeter's stable, partially, and such like important problems, of course they are already settled according to the wishes of those whom they concern; but after the exhibition of the recent second favourite for the Derby, Maccabeus, the less one believes what one is told the better. Here is a horse backed for a large sum of money on the faith of his trial with a cocktail, either Conquest or Bellissima. And such a nag! a great lumbering brute, without pace enough down an inclined plane, with an allowance of two stone to boot, in a mile race—a four-year-old not worth £50 to a man with Midas's means.

We are not desirous of saying much about the Derby. The first favourite holds his own in the teeth of the fact that he is short of work, and living the life of a pet. A good deal of mystery surrounds Aristides. He is as fast again as anything that Dawson has in his string; is sound, healthy, and fresh, and ought to be laid against very carefully. There are rumours whispered that Lord Westminster's Oaks lot is queer; but these will be settled by Chester races; and so will other things and persons, as safe as the income-tax. It is to be supposed that those who bet take the precaution of watching the odds; if they have done so on the Chester Cup, they will have seen that the backers of horses have been far from comfortable lately. Let them—if they must wager on it, being already in the hole—go to Chester, and make an effort to extricate themselves on the day. The more they flounder now, the deeper they are likely to sink. The betting market is in a troubled state: adventurers should wait for a better season.

LATEST BETTING.—THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 20 to 1 agst Cotherstone; 20 to 1 agst Gurnecock (taken); 20 to 1 agst Aristides (taken); 25 to 1 agst Winesour; 25 to 1 agst Amorino; 30 to 1 agst Cornopoean (taken); 30 to 1 agst Maccabeus; 35 to 1 agst Languish colt (taken); 35 to 1 agst Gaper; 40 to 1 agst Murat; 50 to 1 agst Fekaway; 50 to 1 agst Lucetta colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mercy colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Cataract.

CHESTER CUP.—9 to 1 agst Millepede (taken); 10 to 1 agst The Corsair; 12 to 1 agst Vakeel; 13 to 1 agst Marshal Sout; 18 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorne; 20 to 1 agst Queen of the Tyne; 20 to 1 agst Haitoe (taken); 25 to 1 agst Fireway; 25 to 1 agst Recompense.

THE OAKS.—7 to 1 agst Maria Day.

CHESS.

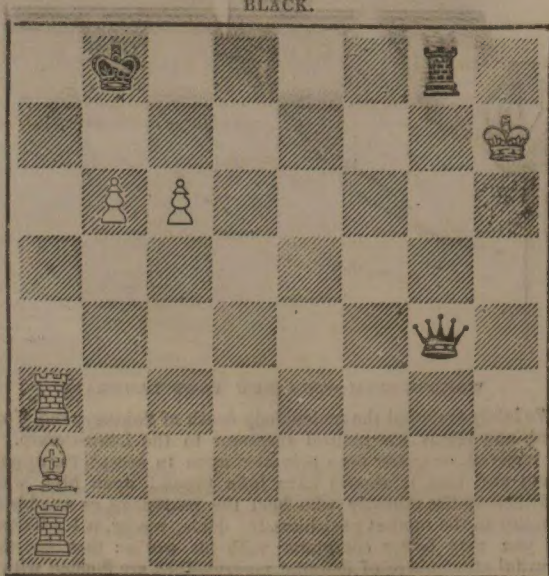
Solution to problem No. 20.

WHITE.
R to K 5th.
R to K 8th ch.
Kt to Q 6th ch.
P mates.

BLACK.
K moves.
K moves.
K moves.

PROBLEM, No. 21.

White to move, and mate with the Pawn in four moves.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—"The Animals' Friend Society" of Mark-lane at Brighton last week caused George Pearce to be fined 20s. by Major Allen and bench for dog-fighting, and the bench expressed its disapprobation at the refusal of Mr. Solomon, the superintendent of police, to assist the officers of the institution. Several cases were also brought before the London magistrates by it; among which C. Taton, the driver of the omnibus 4957, was fined 12s. for abuse to Mr. Radcliffe, one of the officers of the Society. The hon. secretary also caused the driver of the omnibus 1745 to pay costs before Mr. Cottingham, at Union-hall, for furious driving and cruelty.

NEW ROMNEY.—The lambing season has just commenced, and is likely to prove prolific, but the ewes, we are sorry to find, die. The lambs, with but few exceptions, come home well, and the March now presents an animated appearance. The repeated congenial showers have astonishingly improved the keep.

A circumstance occurred at Uppingham last week which has created a great sensation. An assistant to Mr. Benson, surgeon to the union, having the usual access to the dead-room at the poor-house, took out the heart of a pauper lying there dead (unperceived by the master), concealed it in his pocket, and afterwards delivered a "lecture" upon it before the Old Fellows' Lodge at a public-house. The occurrence made so much noise in the town that the guardians, on Thursday, the 30th ult., made inquiry into the case, and sent the particulars to the commissioners in London, requesting their advice thereupon. The answer is that the commissioners will take time to consider it. The guardians have since passed a resolution forbidding the attendance of the young man upon any pauper of the union, either in the house or elsewhere.

PENRITH.—ELOPEMENT.—Early in the morning of Monday se'nnight, a Mr. Derbyshire, of Manchester, in company with two young gentlemen disguised as sailors, arrived at the George Inn, Penrith, and were there met by the beautiful and accomplished Miss Varty, the far-famed beauty of Stag Stones, and daughter of Jonathan Varty, Esq., of that place. The first greetings were no sooner over than the whole party entered a post-chaise, provided by Mr. Galloway, and set off at full speed for the famed shrine at Gretna. On Tuesday the happy couple returned through Penrith, on their way to the south to spend the honeymoon.

The accounts of the health of the Earl of Carlisle received on Tuesday from Trentham Hall represent the noble earl as slowly but gradually recovering from his recent illness.

Some private letters received at Liverpool, by the late overland mail, enable us to contradict the report given in some of the Indian papers of the murder of a young English gentleman named Craven Wilson. Mr. Wilson is wellknown in Liverpool, where he had resided previous to having gone out to China as an assistant in the house of Messrs. Turner and Co.

WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.—Two steeple chases will come off at Windsor on Tuesday next, under the stewardship of Lord A. St. Maur, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., M.P., and Captain Martyn; the first over four miles of fair hunting country, for a sweepstake of £5 each, with a subscription purse of not less than £40 added. The second will be a hack steeple chase, for a sweepstake of £1 each, added to a purse of not less than £10. The winner of the £5 sweepstake to be sold for £200; and the fortunate hack, in the second race, for £50, if claimed within half an hour after the chase.

At the dinner given by the judges to the magistrates on the first day of the late assizes, after the cloth had been removed, the health of the judges was drunk. Lord Denman was returning thanks, and saying how happy he and his brother Patteson were to come into the county of Kent, when, unfortunately, the worthy chairman of the quarter sessions and another worthy magistrate had, at the moment, brought an animated discussion on Mesmerism to a climax, and the former, striking the table, vehemently exclaimed, "They are the biggest humbugs on earth!" The room was convulsed with laughter, and none enjoyed the joke more than the distinguished judges.

WESTMINSTER ADJOURNED SESSIONS.—QUICK WORK.—On Thursday Thomas Kelly was indicted for stealing, on 11th November, a handkerchief and other articles, the property of George Oxley. The prosecutor being called, did not answer. The chairman (Sergeant Adams): "Gentlemen, acquit the prisoner; the prosecutor is now ten minutes behind his time, and his recognizance will be forfeited. There is no other case; you may go home." The trial just lasted one minute.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE WESTMINSTER COURT OF REQUESTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO BRIBE LORD MONTEAGLE.—SHARMAN V. LORD MONTEAGLE.—The plaintiff, Wm. Sharman, who it appears was formerly a constable in the City police, stated that he claimed the sum of £5, which he had put into the hands of Lord Montague for the purpose of procuring him a situation under Government. Commissioner: Are you sure that Lord Montague received the money? Plaintiff: Yes, I saw the money in the hands of his lordship. The Commissioner then called on Lord Montague for his answer, when his lordship stated that one afternoon in the month of May, 1840, when about entering the House of Peers the plaintiff put into his hands a letter, which he did not then stop to open, but broke the seal and examined it after entering the house, when he found it contained an inclosure, which proved to be a Bank of England note for £5, and contained a request that he would procure for the writer a situation under Government, either as a custom-house officer or as a letter-carrier in the post-office. Immediately after he (Lord Montague) returned to the entrance of the house and inquired of the police constable on duty whether he had seen a person give him a letter, the officer replied in the affirmative, upon which he directed the policeman to endeavour to find the individual, and bring him back. The policeman tried for some time, but was unsuccessful in his search. He consequently retained possession of the note and the letter, till the plaintiff applied for an answer. Being then desirous to ascertain whether the writer had offended against the law in ignorance, he granted him an interview, when, finding that his knowledge of such matters was much superior to that of the lower orders in general, he referred plaintiff to the Lords of the Treasury, and sent his letter and the inclosure to their lordships; who, after some consideration, determined, although a very bad case, that they would not indict the writer, but resolved on paying the £5 note into the Bank of England, to the credit of the Exchequer, as "conscience money," which was done on the 28th of December, 1840. The plaintiff, after applying several times to official parties, to ascertain the results, was referred to him (Lord Montague), who referred him back to the Lords of the Treasury. After some time, plaintiff, finding he could neither obtain restitution of his money nor the appointment he sought, had taken out the present summons. His lordship, in confirmation of his statement, produced the Treasury minutes and various official documents, including the Bank receipt for the £5 note, and was about to call Mr. Bulley, of the Treasury, and other witnesses, when the commissioners intimated that they were satisfied the plaintiff had no claim on his lordship, and dismissed the case. His lordship then called the attention of the commissioners to a clause in the Act of Parliament under which the court was constituted, wherein it was expressly stated that "no Government officer shall be amenable to that court for any act performed in his official capacity," and the reason why he did not claim exemption in this case on the ground of non-jurisdiction of the court was that he considered it better to go into the merits, as a full explanation was due to the country, as well as himself. The decision appeared to give great satisfaction to the auditory, and his lordship, thanking the commissioners, politely bowed and withdrew with his friends.

SHERIFF'S COURT.

THE QUEEN V. VIDEL AND HUREL.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—This court was occupied during the whole of Wednesday and Thursday in trying this case, which was an action at the suit of the Crown brought against the defendants, glove-merchants in the Old Jewry, for the recovery of duty incurred on goods fraudulently removed from the Custom-house by an ingenious system which was long undiscovered, and involved an enormous loss to the Exchequer. At the close of the proceedings, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the Crown to the amount of £5238.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LIVERPOOL, APRIL 10.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

Thomas Henry was indicted for feloniously setting fire to his house and shop on the 14th of October, at Liverpool, with intent to defraud the Phoenix Insurance Company. This case occupied the court all day. The prisoner was in business as a draper, and had insured his stock and furniture in the Phoenix office to the extent of £1000. The prisoner had himself shut up his shop about half-past eight o'clock on the night named, and soon after his leaving the fire broke out. There was a gas-light always left burning, and it was supposed that the draught of air caused in closing the door had drawn some shawls, which were near, in contact with the gas-light, and thereby caused the fire. A great number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence failed in establishing any case against the prisoner; and the jury pronounced a verdict of acquittal, which was received with cheering by the persons within the court, and the crowd outside exhibited a similar demonstration of feeling.

Michael Doyle, a boy, was found guilty of the manslaughter of John Wilkinson, at Liverpool, on the 18th of February, by wounding him with a gimlet in the eye, by which the brain was so injured that he lingered to the 23rd of the same month, when he died.—It appeared in evidence that the deceased had used, as the learned judge termed it, "great and unjustifiable violence towards the prisoner," and, under all the circumstances, he was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in the House of Correction at Kirkdale.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT.
(Before the Recorder.)

TUESDAY.—*Charles Abraham Bennett*, a surgeon, who was convicted on Thursday last, before Mr. Justice Creswell, of assaulting Thomas Thompson, was brought up to receive the judgment of the court. The Recorder told the prisoner that he had been indicted for a most savage act in having thrust out the eye of the prosecutor with a fork. The jury, under the circumstances that were produced in evidence before them, had thought fit to convict him of an assault only; and the learned judge who tried him had instructed him (the Recorder), upon that conviction, to sentence him to be kept to hard labour for six calendar months. The court then adjourned until Monday, May 8.

NEW COURT.
(Before the Common Sergeant.)

MONDAY.—**STEALING THE "ILLUSTRATED NEWS."**—*William Gunn*, a youth, was indicted for stealing, on the 18th of March last, at the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, 135 papers, value £2 13s. 9d., the property of the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne for the prisoner.—Mr. Clarkson said he had the honour to appear on behalf of the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly paper, which, although not long established, had a very extensive circulation. The case was a short one. The prisoner was a servant in the establishment, and it was his duty to return safely from the printers' to the office, in the Strand, with the copies of the papers entrusted to his care; this, he should show by the witnesses, he had not done. The prosecutors had no wish to press the case severely, but it was necessary to make an example of the prisoner, as a warning to the numerous persons in the employment of the prosecutors.—*William Daniel Stevens*: I am a warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, of No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, printers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. On Saturday, the 18th March, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the prisoner came to the printing-office for the purpose of carrying as many copies of that work as had been struck off to the publishing office. I gave him nine quires, with a delivery ticket for that number. About twelve o'clock the same day he returned for a further quantity (the delivery ticket having been returned in the interim, duly signed by the publisher), and I then delivered to him five quires more, with a delivery ticket for that number, which ought in the due course of business to have been returned the same afternoon, signed by the publisher; it did not, however, come to hand; it was numbered twenty-seven.—By Mr. Payne: Although not a general practice, papers were sometimes sent without a ticket; such, however, was not the case on the occasion referred to.—Mr. William Little: I reside at No. 198, Strand. I am the publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The prisoner was in the service of the proprietors of that paper. On Saturday, the 18th March, he was employed to bring copies of that publication from the printers' to the office. About half-past eleven he brought nine quires, together with a delivery-ticket, which I signed as a receipt. The prisoner did not bring any other copies to the office on that day, and was absent the whole of the afternoon. The prisoner had no authority whatever to sell any copies of the paper, and the 135 copies given to him by the last witness were not delivered by him to me on that day. They were worth £2 13s. 9d., and belonged to the proprietors. By Mr. Payne: There are an immense number brought to me from the printing-office, and I will not swear positively that the prisoner did not bring me any beyond the nine quires, but to the best of my belief he did not. Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson: He did not return to the office again.—*Samuel Wilson*: I am a newsman in the employ of Mr. John William Tomlinson Leathwait, of No. 1, Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill. Between four and five o'clock on the afternoon named in the indictment the prisoner came to my master's shop and asked if we wanted any "LONDON NEWS"; I said I would take all he had got, and he sold me forty-seven copies, for which I paid 18s. 9d. I asked him who he came from, when he replied from Mr. Little, the publisher: I said it was very strange that he (Mr. Little) should send the papers when our boy had been waiting at his office several hours and could not get them. The prisoner said he could not help that, Mr. Little had sent him out with them, and, if I did not like to have them, I could leave them.—By Mr. Payne: I have no doubt whatever of the prisoner being the person to whom I paid the money.—*Thomas Sawyer*: I am in the service of my father, who lives at No. 5, Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill; he is a news agent. On the afternoon of the 18th March the prisoner came into my father's shop and asked if we wanted any "LONDON NEWS," and I purchased two quires of that paper, for which I paid £1 1s. 6d.—Mr. Payne made a very able defence, but the case was of too clear a nature to admit of any doubt of the guilt of the prisoner who was found "Guilty."—The prisoner was recommended to the merciful consideration of the court.—The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

TUESDAY.—**WORKING THE TELEGRAPH.**—*Samuel Crouch*, a hairdresser, was indicted for stealing, on the 11th of March, a set of harness, value 50s., the property of Mr. Charles McCabe. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner, to prove an alibi, and also to give him a character; but, during their examination, it was observed that they cast their eyes to the gallery of the court, when it was discovered that a young man was stationed there to "telegraph" the witnesses by motions with his hands what to say, in order that they might agree in their stories. The offender was brought down, and committed for contempt of court, and two of the witnesses were also taken into custody. The jury found the prisoner guilty. It was then found that the prisoner was the same person who had been convicted in the year 1825 of stealing in a dwelling-house, and was sentenced to be hanged, but the punishment was afterwards commuted to transportation for a limited term, and the prisoner had returned to England many years since. The prisoner was then sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. The other prisoners committed during the trial were held to bail to answer any indictment that might be preferred against them.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Puckle and a Bench of Magistrates.)

TUESDAY.—*Charles Louis de Bourbon*, commonly called the Duke of Normandy, against whom articles of the peace were exhibited at the last adjourned session by Mr. Thomas Jackson, was placed at the bar. He was dressed in the same manner as he was at Union-hall, in a blue coat, with gold braiding on the collar, and a star on his left breast. He had a military cocked hat in his hand. It appeared that the defendant, unable to procure the required sureties, was committed in default to the county gaol, where he has remained ever since, and the purpose of bringing him before the Court that day was to ascertain if he was prepared with bail. The chairman having intimated to the defendant that he would be liberated on finding the required sureties, his reply was, that he had left the affair in the hands of his professional adviser, and he looked round the Court and inquired if Mr. Morrey, his counsel, was in attendance. It was here stated that the learned counsel was not present, upon which Mr. Charnock said he apprehended there would be very little difficulty in the case; all that was required was, that an additional person would become surety for £50 for the defendant, a tradesman having already offered to become bail to the amount of £50 and was accepted. Mr. Sweet, the defendant's solicitor, here offered himself as the other surety. Mr. Jackson, however, acting on the old adage "put not your trust in princes," objected to this, saying that he had never seen the gentleman before, and that he was totally unaware whether he was a responsible person. The defendant in an energetic manner then declared that he was the victim of persecution; that his house had been divested of all its furniture by Mr. Jackson; and that his family were compelled actually to lie upon straw for the want of other accommodation. The Court asked Mr. Jackson if that were the case? Mr. Jackson said that the houses occupied by the defendant and his family belonged to him, for which defendant paid no rent for a considerable time, and that the furniture was hired, and that as the defendant was indebted to him in a very large sum he certainly had taken possession of it under a bill of sale. The defendant was then sent back to gaol until he produced the required sureties.

Samuel Stone, an attorney's clerk, and *Christopher Wardell*, were indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 21st of July last, at Kingston-upon-Thames, five £5 Bank of England notes, 13 sovereigns, and upwards of £6 in silver and other moneys, the property of Andrew Dunlop, of the Dolphin Inn. It appeared that the accused, were two respectable young men who had been in Kingston on business on the day, or while the robbery took place, and that owing to the stupidity of the police, acting on the evidence of a little girl, they were placed in the painful and degrading situation of felons. After a trial which lasted thirteen hours, the jury acquitted the prisoners to the great satisfaction of a crowded court; and we hear it is their intention to bring actions for false imprisonment.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*Joseph B. Oliveira*, the Portuguese, who was charged with having in his possession imitations of bill stamps of the government of Portugal, was brought up in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, for re-examination. Mr. Francis Ignatius Vansellar, consul for the government of Portugal in this country, was called as a witness by Mr. Bush. Upon comparison of a genuine bill with those which were found upon the prisoner, he found the resemblance was extremely great. He certainly would be deceived by the resemblance. The act under which he applied for the commitment of the prisoner was the 1st William IV., cap. 66, section 19, by which it was enacted, that if any person should engrave, or in anywise make upon any plate whatever, or upon any wood, stone, or other material, any bill of exchange, promissory note, undertaking, or order for payment of money, or any part of any bill, or in whatever language expressed, or whether intended or not to be under the seal purporting to be the document of any foreign power; or if any person should, without authority, use or have in his custody or possession any part

of such foreign bill, &c., he should be guilty of felony, and be transported for a term not exceeding fourteen years.—Mr. Humphreys appeared for the prisoner, and contended that the instrument produced was nothing more than a piece of waste paper.—The Lord Mayor said he could not think of deciding upon any course in so important a case, except that of sending it to a jury. The prisoner had not attempted to assign a reason for causing to be made an imitation by which frauds to an enormous amount might be perpetrated. He should send the case to a jury, where it would meet with a thorough investigation before the legal authorities.—Mr. Humphreys: Your lordship will have no objection to take bail?—The Lord Mayor: I shall require considerable bail in such a case. The prisoner may be at liberty if he produce two unexceptionable securities in £500 each, and be bound himself in the sum of £1000, to answer the charge.

William Squibb, the conductor of one of Powell's omnibuses, was charged with having acted in a very flagrant manner towards a lady, of the name of Minchell, who, with singular spirit, prosecuted the fellow. It appeared that the lady had taken her seat in the omnibus at the end of Craven-street, Strand, on the understanding that she should be set down in Leadenhall-street, but, on arriving at the Mansion-house, the defendant demanded his fare, and refused to carry her any further. The lady refused, and the fellow left the perch, after giving instructions to two other ruffians to annoy her in every possible manner.—The Lord Mayor said the case was a most nefarious one. Perhaps the defendant did not know the sort of punishment which it was in the power of the magistrate to inflict. It was in the power of the magistrate to send a person guilty of such conduct for two months to hard labour at the treadmill, and the defendant might congratulate himself upon escaping such a punishment on such an occasion. The sentence upon him was that he should pay the sum of 40s. and costs. As for the lady who had been so much insulted, the public were deeply indebted to her for having, in so spirited a manner, done herself justice.—With all respect to the Lord Mayor, we think he should have administered the severity of the law, which would have had a more salutary effect than if he preached for an hour.—The fine was paid.

UNION-HALL.—*Charles Green*, a shoemaker, of Kent-street, and *Mary Ann* his wife, were brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with stealing a gold neck chain, the property of Sir Richard Dobson of Greenwich Hospital. About three months ago, a box, containing some valuable jewellery, was stolen from the residence of Sir Richard Dobson, in Greenwich Hospital, and though every exertion was used on the part of the police to detect the thieves, they were unavailing. A few days, however, after the robbery, a portion of the box was found in the passage of an obscure house in Kent-street by the inmates, who, upon examining it, found it to contain a gold watch, a gold neck chain, and several other smaller articles of jewellery. The parties who made the discovery gave information of the circumstance at the station-house, and from subsequent inquiries, it turned out that the box thus found formed a secret depository in the one which had been stolen from Sir Richard's house, and was left in the situation in which it was afterwards discovered by those who had stolen it, under the impression, no doubt, that it contained nothing of any value. The prisoners were taken into custody in consequence of having offered a gold chain for sale to a silversmith in Southwark, which was said to be a part of the stolen property, but there was no private mark on it by which Sir Richard or Lady Dobson could possibly identify it, although they had no doubt of it being theirs. Sir Richard Dobson mentioned an important fact, namely, that the prisoner's mother, who was a charwoman, had been at work at his residence in the College on or about the time the robbery was committed.—The prisoners were remanded.

On Wednesday five casual paupers, all young men, were charged with destroying their clothes in St. Olave's Workhouse.—The porter of the workhouse stated that upwards of 100 persons applied for shelter the preceding night, 75 of whom, and amongst them the defendants, were admitted, there being no room for more. That in the morning, owing to the dense smoke issuing from the ward in which the men were, on entering it he discovered that some of them had intentionally set fire to a quantity of straw given to them to lie upon the night before. Water having been obtained, the fire was soon extinguished; but it might have been attended with very serious consequences had it not been got under.—The magistrate committed the defendants for seven days each for destroying their clothes, and gave directions that a minute watch might be kept to detect any parties who attempted to set fire to the casual ward in the above workhouse on any future occasion.

WORKHOUSE-STREET.—*James Charlwood*, alias *Flint*, alias *Sherwood*, a stout rough-looking person, known as a butcher and a horse-dealer, was brought in custody from Brighton, and placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, upon a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing £115 in bank notes from the person of Charles Robert Rose, a tobacco-shop, living at No. 4, Hackney-road.—The prosecutor, who is rather elderly, and of eccentric and irregular habits, was stated to be the son of a country clergyman, and previously to his taking the tobacco-shop's shop in the Hackney-road had kept a coffee-house in Bishopsgate-street. The prisoner was a public-house acquaintance of his, and in the habit of calling familiarly at his residence.—From the evidence now given by the prosecutor it appeared that on the 7th of March he received £150 in bank notes. The following evening when he went home he found the prisoner sitting in the parlour with his wife, and he then had £115 in his pocket-book, which he placed in his waistcoat pocket. He sat down and fell asleep, the prisoner being still there, but some time afterwards his wife awoke him and he missed his pocket-book, and the prisoner was gone.—Henry Holmes, superintendent of the Brighton police, said that the prisoner was apprehended in that neighbourhood. The place at which he had been lodging having been discovered, the superintendent went with a couple of constables, well armed, to apprehend him, as he was understood to be of desperate character. As soon as the door was opened, he presented a pistol at the superintendent, but fortunately the pistol missed fire, and he was secured. The magistrate at Brighton, before whom he was taken, sent him to this court, to which he was accordingly brought, securely handcuffed and manacled.—The prisoner denied the charge against him.—Rowland, one of the summoning officers of the court, who had been employed in the search after the prisoner, informed the magistrate that one of the £5 notes, and, he believed, another note, had been traced, passed by a man who, from the description, was believed to be the prisoner.—Mr. Bingham remanded the prisoner for further evidence.

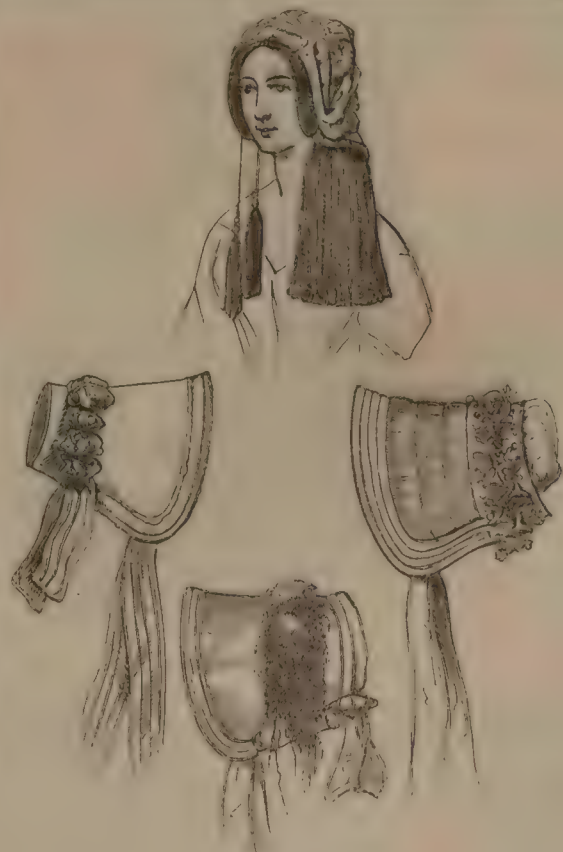
LAMBETH-STREET.—*John Hodges*, an officer of customs, was placed at the bar charged with stealing from the St. Katherine's Dock. Mr. Taylor, the superintendent of police in the dock, in reply to the question of Mr. Henry, said that the prisoner, though but a weigher or customs, had latterly acted as locker, and by virtue of his office had access to the warehouses where the whole of the fruit in the dock was stored, and therefore had an opportunity of helping himself to the fruit found upon him. Mr. Taylor further stated, that though the workmen in the dock were invariably searched when leaving their employment, persons in the prisoner's situation never were, and had not the officer's (Pope) suspicions been excited by seeing the prisoner in the part of the building in which he had no business, he might have got off. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say to the charge, replied "Nothing," but would merely throw himself on the mercy of the court. He said his salary was 2s. 6d. a-day and £25 a-year. He was remanded for a week.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Lieut. Ruxton*, 89th Foot, was brought up in custody on a warrant charging him with intending to fight a duel. On Tuesday night a gentleman came to the court and made a communication, the result of which was the issuing of the warrant. Lieut. Ruxton was taken at half-past 1 on Wednesday morning, as he was returning to his lodgings in St. James's-place, and afterwards placed in the station. The name of the other party did not transpire. On the defendant being brought into court, Mr. Fitzpatrick asked him if he admitted that he was the person named in the warrant? Defendant: I do. Mr. Fitzpatrick: Are you provided with sureties to answer for your keeping the peace? Defendant: I am; but I deny that I intended any breach of the peace by fighting a duel. Mr. Fitzpatrick: Information upon oath has been given that such was your intention. Defendant: No one can better know my intention on such a matter than myself. Mr. Hardwick: I shall call upon you to enter into your own recognizance of £500, with two sureties in £250 each. Defendant: The affair in question was amicably arranged precisely on the instant of its occurrence. There can be no want of sureties in such a case. It's very absurd. Mr. Fitzpatrick: If you don't intend to fight, the sureties will stand without prejudice; they are only bound that you keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards all her Majesty's subjects for a year. Mr. Roberts, of St. James's-street, and Mr. Spencer, of 3, St. James's-place, having become bail, defendant was liberated.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, on the body of John Ennis, aged 95. It appeared that the deceased was considered one of the finest men in Europe, and had amassed a little independence by sitting as a model for nearly all the principal sculptors and painters of the present day, foreign as well as English. He enjoyed excellent health, and wore his beard nearly to his waist for scriptural subjects, in which his portrait may be seen at the Royal Academy, and other institutions. A few days since, Mr. Behnes, the sculptor, waited upon the deceased at his residence in Holbrook-court, and requested permission to take a cast of his face for a bust, but this he refused. He resided with his daughter and granddaughter, and, as was his usual custom, on Thursday morning week left home for Covent-garden market to purchase vegetables. On his return home, whilst crossing Soho-square, he was for the first time in his life suddenly attacked with illness, but bore up against it, and managed to walk home. On entering the place, he exclaimed, "I am struck with death." His daughter desired him to let her run for a doctor, but he peremptorily refused, saying he never had had occasion for one, and he never would. In five minutes after he was a corpse. The coroner and jury, on viewing the body, expressed their admiration of the symmetry of the deceased's person. Verdict, "Natural death."

SUICIDE OF A MANIAC.—On Tuesday an inquest was held, at Walton-on-Thames, on James Colquhoun, a son of a respectable bootmaker, who cut his throat in the absence of his mother, who had gone to Godalming to attend her father's funeral. Verdict, "Lunacy."



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, April 11, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In proportion as winter recedes we see the appearance of bonnets of more delicate and fancy colours; I mean that description of head-dress which is meant to relieve the head from the heavy winter hats which have so long oppressed them. Some of the head-dresses I speak of from the atelier of Alexandrine are surrounded with several bias, which have much lightness and which give to the face a shade of softness quite inconceivable to those who have not witnessed the effect of them. Their shape is slightly gathered, and is évasé a little towards the bottom so as not to interfere with the fashion of wearing the hair. The little crêpe hats now worn with a willow plume have much to recommend them, and afford to the wearer a very distinguished appearance. I assure you they are really a spring head-dress, and seem as if their destination were to glitter in an open carriage during those first fine days which give the tone and style to all our fashionable coquetties. I must again quote Alexandrine, whose general taste is a guarantee for everything which emanates from her, and who is now preparing for the season numerous paille de ris bonnets, which she will finish according to the requirements of every description of toilette, with that tasteful innovation and artistic feeling which we are permitted to dilate upon though we must not reveal it. The cashmere shawl is now giving way to the mantelet, which is something resembling, or rather between, the mantle and the pelisses worn by our mothers; it in fact resembles the trimmed mantle, forming a sort of scarf. There is some question how far robes trimmed at the sides are likely to continue in fashion. It would appear to me they will still be worn, inasmuch as they afford a means for the display of greater taste and greater elegance on the part of the wearer than can be lavished upon robes with single skirts. We have nothing new to observe on the subject of sleeves or corsages. For evening dresses, or in half dress, short sleeves are still commonly worn. But I should remark that of whatever stuff the robe may be composed, a lady must trim her short sleeves according to her taste with a simple fish, and must wear a little cap of tulle with gauze ribbons. In one word, short sleeves are not a necessity in dress; they are a custom, and that is all that can be said for them. I think I may safely recommend the Turkish coiffures now worn or fish or scarfs in Eastern tissues. It is difficult to find anything more elegant, more rich, or more distinguished than the turbans which are now worn. They, however, can hardly be called turbans—perhaps in strictness they have no right to be classed among them; they have a character which can never be confounded with the whims usually engendered in Parisian fancies. We trust, however, that next we shall have no occasion for any further reservations, and that we shall be able to speak upon our fashions with something like an air of certainty.

HENRIETTE DE B.

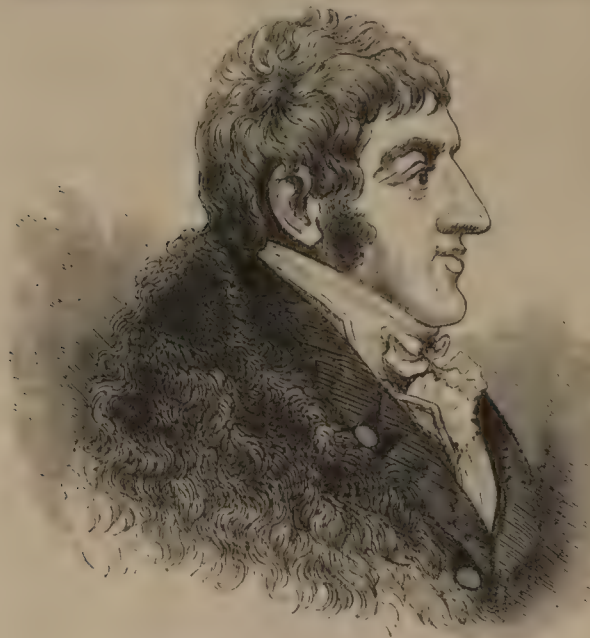
IRELAND.

On Monday last a petition against the withdrawal of the manufacture of coaches from Ireland was exhibited by the operative coachmakers, signed by 35,000 inhabitants of Dublin. We understand it is intended for presentation to Parliament immediately after the Easter recess. Petitions have been also forwarded to Dublin for transmission from Thomastown, Kilkenny, Waterford, Slane, Dunleer, Drogheda, Navan, Lisnakea; and among the signatures we have been informed are the following:—The Countess of Carrick, Lady Langrishe, Lady Power (Kilfane), the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, the Archdeacon of Ossory, Sir John Power, Bart. (Kilfane).

On Thursday week an unfortunate man, named Kelly, died suddenly on his way from Elphin to Tusk, in a state of intoxication. He was (says a provincial paper) one of the very few who have violated the total pledge, and on that account was held in such disesteem by his friends and relatives that scarcely one was found to pay the last rites to his lifeless corpse.

CAPTAIN MANBY, F.R.S.

This philanthropic gentleman, who has laboured forty years for the humane end of saving life at sea (and whose celebrated mortar-line was engraved in our paper of the 25th ult.), was born at Downham-Market, in Norfolk, in 1765, and educated at the grammar-school of Lynn, afterwards at Bromley, in Middlesex, and then at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. He next joined the corps of Engineers, and was appointed to the situation of barrack-master at Yarmouth, on the Norfolk coast, in the year 1803. That coast, it is well known, is full of shoals, and many vessels have gone to pieces within a hundred yards of the shore, in sight of multitudes of persons, who had no chance of giving relief, for want of means to establish a communication, either by a boat or by a rope, with the object in danger. Captain Manby's attention was first fixed to the subject by the lamentable case of the Snipe gun-brig, when upwards of sixty persons were lost near the haven's mouth at Yarmouth, though not more than fifty yards from the shore, and this wholly owing to the impossibility of conveying a rope to their assistance. Captain Manby's efforts were crowned with success after several experiments, in affixing a cannon-shot to a rope, and projecting it from a piece of ordnance over a vessel stranded on a lee-shore; and by this means, in 1812, the captain had been instrumental to the preservation of ninety souls from drowning. The loss of a Swedish brig, and every soul on board, at Harborough, in the night of January 6th, 1809, and the unavailing attempts made to project a rope to the vessel by the means successfully used in the day, next led Captain Manby to extend assistance to ships wrecked even in the darkest nights. The requisite objects were—1. To devise the means of discovering precisely where the distressed vessel lay, when the crew were not able to make their exact situation known by luminous signals. 2. To discover a method of laying the mortar as accurately as in the light. 3. To render the flight of the rope perfectly distinguishable to those who projected it and to the crew on board the vessel, so that they could not fail to see on what part of the rigging it lodged, and, consequently, easily secure it. A fire-ball and fusee was used for the first object; for the second, during the period of the light, a board with two upright sticks (painted white) was pointed towards the vessel, so that the two white sticks met in a direct line with it, and thus afforded a rule by which to lay the mortar. For the third object, a shell, instead of a shot, was affixed to the rope, having four holes in it to receive fusees; and the body of the shell was filled with the fiercest and most glaring



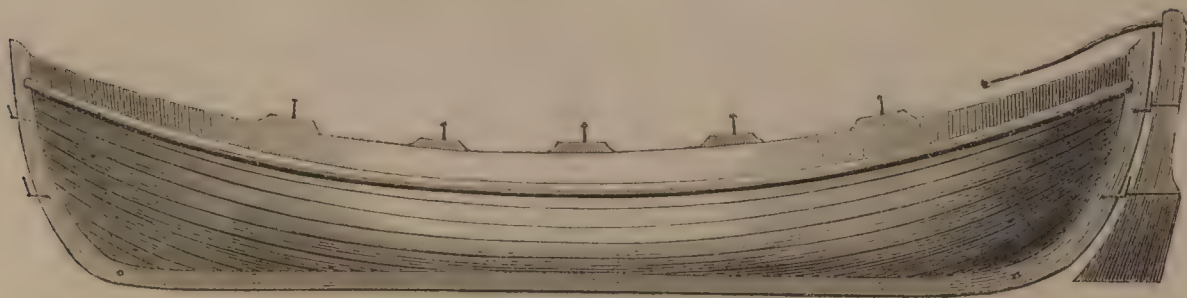
PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN MANBY.

composition, which, when inflamed, displayed so splendid an illumination of the rope, that its flight could not be mistaken. Such are the most prominent features of Captain Manby's invention for the preservation of shipwrecked seamen. There were many minor points respecting the mode of bringing the sick on shore, of carrying a boat over a surf, to reach a stranded vessel without a bar, &c. Among these was a simple method of converting any common boat into a life-boat, at an expense of about £3, by merely lashing within the gunwale six or seven empty and air-tight casks, a plan that has been found so efficacious in giving buoyancy, that sailors who have tried it have no hesitation in putting to sea in such a boat with a hole bored through her bottom. The whole expense of Captain Manby's apparatus

amounted but to about £10. Highly satisfactory experiments having been made with it at Woolwich, and reported to the Ordnance, Captain Manby was subsequently deemed worthy of a parliamentary reward. He had, however, no sooner completed his invention, and carried it into operation on the coast of Norfolk, than he prevailed upon the magistrates of the county to institute a "Society for the Relief of Shipwrecked Mariners," and specifically for providing them with requisite clothing and necessities, besides assisting them to their homes; and we believe the captain induced other maritime counties to follow the example of Norfolk. Captain Manby has likewise contrived apparatus for the preservation of lives endangered by the breaking of ice; these are a rope, with a floating noose distended by whalebone, with a piece of wood or cork, to be easily grasped by the hands, when thrown to the person in danger. Another machine for saving persons in similar cases is a boat of wicker or wood, made buoyant by tin boxes enclosing air.

Captain Manby has long since resigned the situation of barrack-master of Great Yarmouth, but he still resides at South-town, in sight of the Nelson Pillar, near the spot "where the first life was saved from shipwreck by means of a rope attached to a shot fired from a mortar over the stranded vessel, on Feb. 12, 1808." The captain has also applied his ingenuity to an apparatus for rescuing persons from fire; and in these philanthropic pursuits he states that he has expended the whole of his property, and (with the exception of as much as purchased an annuity of £50 on his life) the whole of the sums liberally voted him by Parliament; yet he is repaid by having been the means of rescuing many hundreds of his fellow-creatures from death—so that, from the date of his invention to 1834 not a single life had been lost on the Norfolk coast. The originality of the captain's plan has, indeed, been questioned; but Lieut. Bell's scheme, with which Manby's has been confused, is to fire a rope from the ship to the shore, which is impossible in a gale of wind. The captain is likewise at issue with a committee of the Royal Humane Society of London, who refused to award him the Fothergill medal for his discoveries; and with a committee of the Society of Arts, for similar conduct: upon both these institutions the captain maintains that he has claims. The establishment of a fire-police was also long since proposed by this venerable benefactor to his kind, now almost an octogenarian. In middle life his talents took a topographic turn; when he wrote "The History and Antiquities of St. David's, South Wales;" "Sketches of Clifton;" and "A Guide from Clifton, through Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock." Still, the prime object of the captain's long and useful life has been the preservation of shipwrecked persons; and he is president of the British section of the Société Générale des Naufrages, established in Paris, in the interest of all nations, for saving lives and property from shipwreck.

In another part of the present paper will be found described an invention of kindred interest to those above-mentioned.

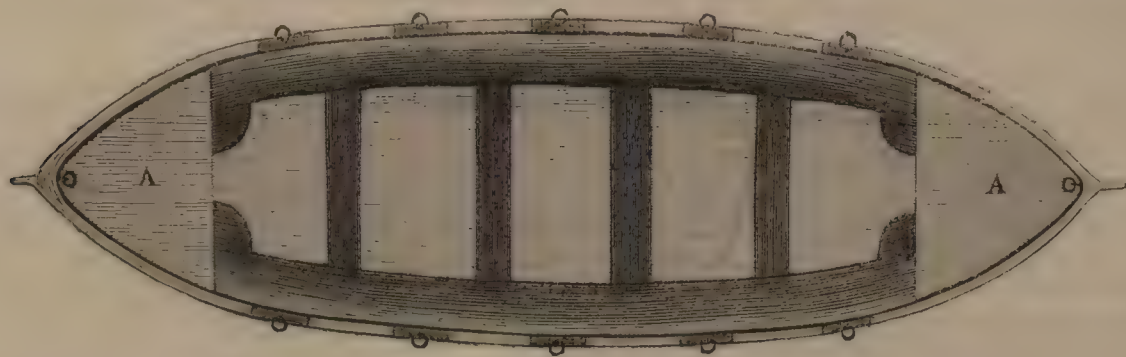


THE BRIGHTON LIFE-BOAT.

The appearance of a long list of disasters at sea in the *Times* of Thursday induces us to devote some space to the details of the following invention, which, it is hoped, may tend to prevent the frequent recurrence of these sad calamities.

We have been favoured by J. Johnston, of Brighton, the inventor of the cliff crane, engraved in our paper of the 25th ult., with the following description of a life-boat, also invented by him, and which he states has inspired much confidence on the part of the boatmen and mariners of Brighton, as well as of North-sea captains,

who have inspected the principle of the invention. The length of the boat in the annexed engraving has been limited by the peculiar nature of the locality, where it is established, namely, a short and steep beach; and where, being liable to be called into operation upon sudden emergencies, arising out of the frequent casualties which happen among the boats there, a larger size would have been objectionable. But for general purposes, especially where there is the advantage of a harbour, an addition of five feet to the length (all other dimensions remaining the same) would doubtless be an improvement in the construction.



The following are the dimensions of the present boat:—

Extreme length	22 feet 6 inches.
Breadth of beam	6 feet 6 inches.
Depth in centre	2 feet 7 inches.

Built of the best half-inch elm plank, and copper-fastened throughout; built sharp at both ends, to row either way; the gunwales rising in a hollow curve, forming a sheer of two feet above the centre at either extremity. This is a principle of all others best calculated to ensure the boat's righting, in the event of its being turned over; the great buoyancy of the copper canisters at either extremity would so raise the hollow gunwales in the centre, that in the slightest roll the air would doubtless get under, and, of necessity, greatly facilitate its righting.

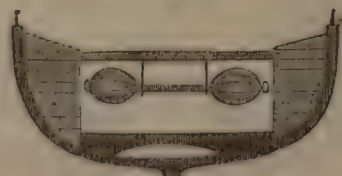
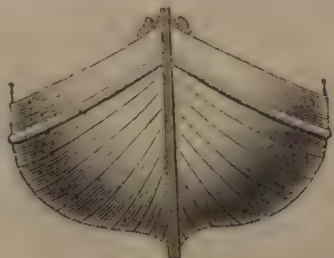
The sides are fitted with lockers 14 inches wide at the top, the surface sloping upwards from the thwarts to nearly the gunwale edge. This peculiar construction of the lockers prevents the deep gully which in most boats runs fore and aft through their whole length. The advantage of this construction is evident; if, for instance, the boat ships a sea over the gunwales, the water pours at once into the bottom, forming, as it were, additional ballast, instead of bearing down the side by the weight of water acting on the surface of the common lockers. The lockers are filled with horizontal layers of the best Faro-stone cork, requiring (in this instance) from 3½ to 4 cwt.

The cork sides continue to within three feet and a half of either end, each extremity of the boat being fitted with bulk-heads and decked, and enclosing air-tight copper canisters, carefully fitted to the whole space.

The boat rows with four oars, 16 feet long, if rowed single bank; and six oars, four of which are 13 feet long, if double bank. One long oar measuring 17 feet was originally provided for steering, but this has since been supplanted by a rudder (see sketch), to ship at either end, and which is found to answer better. Single tholes to be used with rope grumets have been found preferable to crutches or rollocks, as a means of securing the oars if momentarily abandoned. Each stem is fitted with cleets and rollers, to admit a hawser for kedging the boat, if necessary, through the surf. Two life-buoys as described in the course of the former article, already alluded to, are slung, one under each of the centre thwarts. Four

leathern buckets for baling, two of which are slung under each of the after thwarts, are also provided. Stuffed vendors protect the sides.

It has frequently occurred to the inventor that if all life-boats, according to the intended number of their crews, were provided with small lanyards about two fathoms long, having one end made fast to the boat and the other furnished with a body belt, made to buckle round the waist, such a provision would effect great additional protection to those who might be called upon to embark in a furious sea. If, for instance, without such a provision, the boat is upset or overwhelmed, how next to impossible it is for those who may be washed out of her to regain her; while, by thus being attached to the boat in a way which would involve no impediment whatever to all necessary exertion, they could scarcely fail to regain their hold of her under any circumstances.



SECTIONS.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

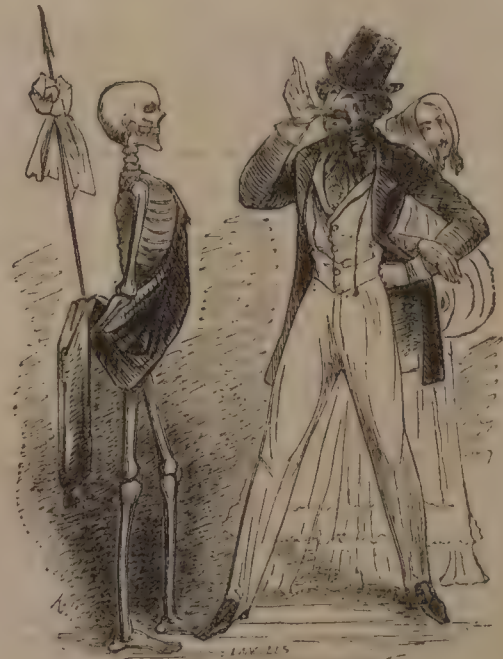
PUNCH'S LETTERS TO HIS SON. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. Orr and Co.

These pungent and sarcastic essays on the habits and tendencies of social life have become so familiar to the great mass of readers, from their having appeared in a well-known periodical, that we are relieved from the necessity of examining them at length. Punch, in his present mood, is not so merry, but more biting, and also more instructive than he otherwise would be. Here he jingles his cap and bells with a solemn and judicial air, and handles his drum-stick as if it were the Chancellor's mace. Why not? Socrates could occasionally be a buffoon, and Punch has as good a right to be sometimes a philosopher. "A laugh there is," his motto tells us, "of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or jocosity." There is matter enough in this one volume for a man to laugh at till his sides crack; for if he were to laugh till doomsday, and to crow down Democritus himself, he would not have exhausted one tenth part of the vices and follies and absurdities of Punch's minions—men. To the man of slow brain, who was born on a leaden planet, and wishes to improve his composition by an admix-



CHOOSING A PROFESSION.

ture of more mercurial elements, we have no better recipe to offer than to bid him read, mark, digest, and inwardly perpend the satirical humours and mirthful wisdom of our sarcastic friend, and



DEATH A GENTLEMAN.

watch how he blows from his reflecting pipe the "bubbles of the day." Let Punch, for instance, instruct us in "Choosing a Profession," and let his worthy draughtsman, that first of pictorial



JUSTICE GIVING SHORT WEIGHT.

satirists, Kenny Meadows, expound his precepts, and embody his conceptions. See how he displays before our eager sight the tempting baubles of ambition! The soldier's helmet, the clergyman's shovel hat, the judge's wig, the painter's pallet, the sword, the pen, the cross, the garter! A moving index to the book of life! Or let him show us "Death a Gentleman" in his true colours, and vindicate his slandered name and maligned reputation. Or strip the ermine and the tinsel from corruption, and exhibit "Justice giving Short Weight." Tell us how honour kicks the beam, and how the bandaged goddess is blind but of one eye, while the other is wide awake to its own interests, and laughingly eyes the suitor's hand oiling her reverted palm! Again, let him instruct us on the true uses of friendship, and expose the hollowness of your Damons and Pythias. "How to use a friend"



HOW TO USE A FRIEND.

is the great secret of life, which is to be acquired only by the art of sucking oranges. The friend, we see, has much of the orange quality about him, and will evidently stand a bleeding. What next? Let the inquirer study the history of "Captain Kite and Master Pigeon," and fructify from the truthful tale. Are not these por-



CAPTAIN KITE AND MASTER PIGEON.

traits, drawn from the life, and with no unskilled hand? Have we not seen them both many a day and oft, promenading in Pall Mall and St. James's-street? But again, see "the Solitary Drinker and his Genius."



THE SOLITARY DRINKER AND HIS GENIUS.

his Genius," and study that awful chronicle of ruined hopes and blasted fortunes, and imagine the insidious tale of the imp at the toper's elbow. If this be not enough, get by heart this bit of philosophy, and then tell us whether Punch does not see into that hard millstone the human heart.

"Now Chaucer, in allusion to the devil, says of him, 'He hath in Jewe's heart his waspe's nest.' Now, what we call the devil has built, by the agency of his demon wasps—pride, avarice, scorn, oppression, selfishness, and others—thousands of nests in the hearts both of Jews and Christians. Well, suppose you have the power of looking into their hearts as though they were so many crystal hives; suppose you behold in them the rapacious insects, hear their buzzing, almost see their stings; if you cry, 'Wasps, wasps!' men will shake their heads at you for a malicious, evil-minded fellow; but, my dear boy! clasp your hands, and cry, 'What a honey-comb!' and you shall pass from mouth to mouth as the best of creatures."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER VI.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.



URING the honeymoon all, of course, was rapture—ecstasy! Sir Arthur was in a transport of joy; he idolised Caroline—worshipped her: studied her every thought and tried to anticipate her every wish: nothing that she could conceive that she wanted, or that he could imagine would please her, did he fail to procure: he taught her, in fact, to create wants in order that he might have the pleasure to supply them, and never seemed so happy as when surprising her with presents. And Caroline appeared to appreciate his kindness: she appeared to be grateful, and never addressed him but in the most endearing strain—in tones so sweet, and with looks so fascinating!—he was her "love," her "life," her "dear love," her "darling!" Oh! she felt so happy! while he was so intoxicated with delight, that when the month had expired, a resolution was moved and carried, *nem. con.*, that as they had passed the honey-moon thus in Elysium, they should have it all over again.

The happiness, however, of Charles and Lucrece was of a more tranquil character; but, if not so ardent, it was not less pure; while that of Greville, who passed his time, wanting nothing, anticipating nothing, caring for nothing, and thinking of nothing, as usual, partook of that indolent unconcern, which proved that he might have been as well without reason as with it.

At the expiration of the period thus assigned, namely, two months, they came up to town—Sir Arthur having previously given instructions to have everything prepared in the best possible style—and here the happiness which Caroline had experienced at the Lodge seemed surpassed.

"Now my dearest pet," said Sir Arthur, the morning after their arrival, "if there be anything which you do not admire here have it removed, or if there be any alteration which you think would improve the appearance of the place, have it made by all means, my love: spare no expense."

"Really, my dear," returned Caroline, "I do not perceive that any improvement can be made! everything is so superb and so admirably arranged!—you will forgive me when I say that I never before gave you credit for the possession of so much taste."

"You're an ironical little rogue," cried Sir Arthur, kissing her for about the hundredth time that morning.

"Nay, indeed love, I'm serious," rejoined Caroline. "You have great taste—great purity of taste—you know that you have."

"I must have had to have chosen you: therein it is proved!—I admit it."

"But I do not mean that!"

"I do, you little blushing rogue, I do!" And here—the fact may as well at once be placed upon record—he actually kissed her again. "But, my love," he continued, "now do you not think that if this room were hung with a rich deep crimson damask paper, it would be an improvement?"

"Oh! it would indeed look elegant!"

"With gold mouldings and beadings, and chairs to match! It would look warm, and cosy, and comfortable! Eh?"

"Oh, magnificent! But what do you imagine would be the cost?"

"Not a word about that!—not a word about cost! When the happiness of my very greatest plague can be promoted, cost shall never be considered for a moment."

"But unnecessary expenses, dear, are not essential to my happiness! I am happy, I cannot be more so."

"Now, I know that we shall have a most desperate quarrel. I know that we shall, if you say another syllable about the matter. Am I not master of my own house? The alteration shall be made! We are going to the coach-maker's to order our new chariot, and we'll call at the upholsterer's on our way."

"You are a dear, kind, affectionate creature," returned Caroline; "I know not how sufficiently to love you."

The carriage having been previously ordered, they accordingly proceeded, on its arrival, to the upholsterer's, and thence, after giving the necessary instructions, to one of the most eminent coachmakers in town. Here a variety of chariots met their view, but not one was sufficiently elegant for Sir Arthur: he had made up his mind to have something superb, and was therefore requested to step into the counting-house, with the view of inspecting the various drawings.

"Oh! what a love!" exclaimed Caroline, alluding, as they passed, to an elegant little phaeton which stood near the counting-house door. "Did you ever see such a little beauty?"

"It would look rather pretty," observed Sir Arthur, "with a well-matched pair of white ponies, would it not?"

"Oh, dear, yes! or cream colour. Really, I never saw so sweet a little thing."

Sir Arthur smiled, and led her to the table upon which the drawings were displayed; but, while she was engaged with one of the clerks in looking over them, he and the principal returned to the shop.

"You have a nice little phaeton here," he observed.

"It is, indeed, sir, a beautiful thing," replied the principal; "quite a new style, sir; everything novel about it: you perceive that the—"

"What is the price of it?"

"Why, sir, it ought to be a hundred and twenty guineas—in fact, a hundred and fifty wouldn't pay for the time and labour it has cost—but, to you, sir, if you wanted a thing of the kind, I shouldn't mind saying a hundred."

"Where is it likely that I can get a pair of cream-coloured ponies?"

"Upon my word, sir, I don't know, but there's a livery stable keeper next door who can, I've no doubt, inform you."

"I wish you'd send for him?"

"Certainly! by all means."

One of the men was then despatched for Mr. Longbow, who, being in the yard at the time, at once made his appearance.

"Have you a pair of cream-coloured ponies?" inquired Sir Arthur.

"Why, sir," replied Mr. Longbow, "can't exactly say that I have, but I happen to know a gent which has got a pair of white uns!"

"They will not do; the colour must be cream."

"Do you want 'em immediate, sir, may I ask?"

"As soon as possible."

"Well, sir, I dare say I can find you a pair 'twixt this and the morning."

"That will do."

"Somewheres about, p'raps, thirteen hands?"

"I want them to run in this phaeton."

"I see, sir. It's a monstrous little mite of a thing though. However, if there's any to be had in England they shall be in my yard, sir, to-morrow at twelve."

"Very well; then at twelve o'clock I'll call."

Mr. Longbow then left; and Sir Arthur, having stated that he would have the phaeton, returned to Caroline, who was still looking over the drawings.

"Well, my love," said he, "which have you chosen?"

"Nay, dear, the choice rests with you! This is an admirable style of chariot: do you not think so?"

"Oh, yes! it is indeed: I admire it much."

"If the panels were blue it would look extremely rich; would it not?"

"Blue! aye, that would have a beautiful effect. Then you like this much better than any that you have seen?"

"Oh! much. But you must exercise your taste and judgment. The choice, you know, must not be mine!"

"But that, my dear, is the very one I should have chosen! Nothing, I am sure, can be in my view more handsome, especially with the improvement you suggest."

This was conclusive: the order was given; and, after taking a ride round the park, they returned.

On the following morning, at twelve precisely, Sir Arthur proceeded to Longbow's yard, and found that person in excellent spirits, and apparently happy to see him.

"Well," said he, "have you been successful?"

"Beyond every think!" replied Mr. Longbow. "After going all over the town, I've got a pair of the prettiest tits in nature. I never see the fellow to 'em yet. They're the handsomest things, sir, you ever clapped eyes on: fat and sleek as moles, sir, and quiet as lambs."

"Well, let me see them. If they answer your description they are the very things I want."

"They go beyond it," returned Mr. Longbow, having ordered his men to bring them out. "You'll be right on delighted with them. I was. There's a pair of beauties," he continued, when the men had produced them.

"They're what I call a pair, sir, there are! there aint a hair's difference between 'em: both rising four, barely thirteen, and warranted sound. I'll back 'em against all England for symmetry and action; and as for their tempers, I'll trust my youngest baby to drive 'em."

And they were extremely beautiful little creatures; in excellent condition, with remarkably small heads, long tails, and flowing manes. Sir Arthur greatly admired them. They were just the very colour, the very size, the very things, in fact, he wanted.

"What is the price?" he inquired.

"Why, it's rather a longish price," replied Mr. Longbow, "certainly; and yet it ain't, considering there isn't another such a pair in the country. The Countess which belongs to 'em wants a hundred and eighty guineas, harness and all. I told her groom it was rather stiff, and wanted her to fix a lower figure, but, as she'll have to give me five per cent. commission, she'll not take a sixpence less, whether they're sold or not, and she don't seem to care about parting with 'em much; and I don't wonder at it, for I'm sure they're not to be matched in Great Britain; there can't be bigger beauties; they are, in fact, out and out!"

"What sort of harness is it?"

"Beautiful! I have it here, sir; show it you in a moment."

The harness was then produced; and, when displayed upon the ponies, met Sir Arthur's views precisely.

"Would you like to see 'em in the phaeton, sir?" inquired Mr. Longbow, in a feverish state of anxiety, ascribable chiefly to the prospect of his clearing seventy pounds by the transaction. "I'll send for it in a moment, sir, and then you'll see how splendid the turn-out will look altogether."

As Sir Arthur assented to this, the phaeton was brought into the yard; and, when the ponies were in, the whole affair looked most elegant and unique.

"Well," said Sir Arthur, "I'll have those ponies. I like their appearance much."

"Thank you, sir; I'm obliged to you. Shall I send 'em to your stables?"

"No; just have them ready in about an hour, and I'll send for them."

A cheque was then given for the amount, and Sir Arthur at once returned home, enjoying in anticipation the delight with which his Caroline would be inspired; for the highest pleasure he knew was that of imparting pleasure to her.

"Cary, my love," said he, on his return, "don't you intend to take advantage of this delightful morning?"

"Oh! I should indeed enjoy an airing," returned Caroline, rising from the piano, "if you are not engaged, dear."

"Oh! then I'm to go with you?"

"Why, I scarcely need say that the pleasure would be enhanced."

"But suppose I meet you in the Park? I think that I must have a gallop this morning."

"Do so, my dear, by all means. You will find me in the Drive."

"Well, then, run away and dress, and I'll order the carriage."

Caroline then left the room; when Sir Arthur summoned his groom, who was waiting for orders, and desired him to go for the phaeton.

"Now," thought he, "for a scene of rapture! I know she'll be delighted—I know she will. She hasn't the least idea of it—not the most remote! What happiness it is to surprise her."

Here he paced the room in a state of the most pleasurable excitement, and continued to conceive what joy would be expressed, until she returned, when he affected to be perfectly calm.

"Well, my love," said he, "you are ready before the carriage."

"I'm in no haste, dear," replied Caroline, approaching the window.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, as the phaeton came to the door, "did you ever see anything so lovely? You playful little beauties. Oh! do look. And our Thomas driving? Why, whom on earth can they belong to?"

"Oh! that," said Sir Arthur, smiling, "that is Lady Cleveland's."

"Lady Cleveland's. Mine! Oh you dear!" she exclaimed, throwing her arms round his neck, and lavishing kisses upon him; "you darling! Oh! what am I to do to prove how highly I appreciate your goodness? Why, is it not the very phaeton we saw yesterday?" [See Illustration above.]

"The same."

"And so you purchased it because it was admired by me! You are a duck! You don't know how I love you—you don't! But where did you meet with

"Where did you meet with

those dear ponies? See how playful they are—how delighted they appear! The little lambs! Whom did they belong to before?" "To some countess: I couldn't exactly ascertain her name." "Well they look like the ponies of a countess. I never beheld such lovely! See how every one admires them! I must, before I go into the park, call and show them to Lucrece: she will be so delighted."

"Do so my dear: there's plenty of time, in an hour I'll meet you in the Drive." Caroline then again kissed him and thanked him, and repeated that she was sure he knew not how much she loved him; and, having thus rendered his happiness perfect, she entered the phaeton and gaily drove off. "What a dear good affectionate grateful creature," he exclaimed, when she had left, "how easily delighted! Lucky dog!—lucky dog to have such an angel—for an angel she is if there be one on earth. What joy she expressed! What ecstasy! That's the sort of wife—that's the sort of wife!—all heart, all soul. He who with such a wife as that cannot deem himself blessed is a fool."

Having arrived at this enchanting conclusion he ordered his horse, and soon afterwards rode to the park, not so much for the pleasure of the ride *per se*, as with a view to witness the happiness of Caroline, and to enjoy that general admiration of which he was sure she could not fail to be the object. On reaching the Drive, therefore, he looked round with the utmost anxiety, and when he found that she had not yet arrived he began to be impatient. All other vehicles were then alike to him: he paid no marked attention to any, the most superb equipage commanded no more of his notice than the meanest, while those who knew him looked for a nod of recognition in vain. His whole soul was fixed upon a certain poney phaeton; and, as his "mind's eye" was constantly upon it, of course he could see nothing else.

He was not, however, kept long in suspense, for presently the veritable ponies dashed through Buckingham Gate and came down the drive in a style which could not be surpassed. Sir Arthur watched their approach with feelings of the most exalted pride, and Caroline on perceiving him instantly pulled up.

"Oh how much they have been admired!" she exclaimed as the groom flew to their heads, "and such beauties to go! They require no whip, they know me already, I have but to speak, and they fly. Will you not drive me home my dear? Pray leave that great ugly horse and take the reins: you'll be delighted!"

"Certainly my love," replied Sir Arthur, dismounting, and at the same time resolving that the great ugly beast should be killed in the morning, notwithstanding he had been heretofore his favourite horse. "But would you not like to go once round the park my dear?" He added on taking the reins.

"I should indeed," replied Caroline. "Take that brute home," said Sir Arthur to the groom, for he really began to have a great contempt for the animal. "Have you been far, my love?" he added, turning to Caroline.

"Only to my sister's, dear. But do they not go along beautifully?" "Like their mistress, they appear to have plenty of spirit."

"I have not enough! You have quite subdued that which I had. I suspect that your intention is to make me, by kindness, as tame as Lucrece. Is she not a gentle, mild, quiet creature? And as for Charles, he is quite a philosopher—eternally studying."

"He'll be a great man—a great man, my love. He has a head upon his shoulders—a head! I have no fear of him. Was Fred there?" "Oh, he's always there. They are inseparable."

"I'm glad of it: he can't be in better society. Something must be done for them both."

"Papa was there, too. He also appears to be amazingly attached to Charles."

"Charles is an excellent fellow, my love—a fine, noble, generous fellow: his heart is in the right place! I never yet met with a man who disliked him. What did he say to your ponies?"

"Oh, he admired them much. Who could fail to admire them? What beautiful action they have! how sweetly they step out together! But, really, dear, although I appreciate your goodness, and love you dearly for it, you must not continue the practice of presenting me with everything I happen to admire."

"You are a dear, good girl," returned Sir Arthur. "I am anxious only to show that I appreciate your goodness, in the perfect conviction that by promoting your happiness I do but contribute to my own."

After having had a most delightful ride round the Park, they proceeded home to dinner; and, being quite alone, went in the evening to Astley's, expressly for the purpose of seeing how much superior their ponies were to those which were exhibited in the ring.

During the performances, however, a strikingly beautiful horse was displayed, and its action was so fine, and its symmetry so perfect, that the admiration of Caroline was fixed upon it alone.

"What a splendid creature!" she exclaimed. "Is it not? So symmetrical, so docile, so intelligent! Really it appears to have a superior sort of instinct—one might almost call it reason."

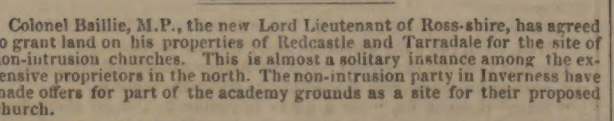
"It appears to be quite a lady's horse," observed Sir Arthur. "Oh, quite! A child might ride it with safety. And how beautifully spotted! It is, indeed, a dear!"

Not another word was said on the subject then; but, in the morning, Sir Arthur called at the stables attached to the theatre, and on being introduced to the proprietor of the stud, inquired whether he felt at all disposed to part with the horse, but was answered in the negative.

"The fact is," continued Sir Arthur, "a lady whom I am anxious to oblige has taken quite a fancy to it, and, therefore, if you are at all inclined to sell it the price will be no object."

"This induced the proprietor to think about the matter; and the result was that, after having candidly explained that the horse, being naturally a pure milk white, its neck and haunches had been painted for theatrical effect, he sold it to Sir Arthur; and that he made him pay for it is a fact which need not perhaps be added."

And thus did he proceed, studying every fancy, and indulging every whim, as a means of securing the happiness of her to whom his soul was devoted, and in whom all his earthly hopes were centred—treating her like a child, and actually prompting her to want everything she saw, in his anxiety to procure for her everything she wanted.



(To be continued weekly.)

Colonel Baillie, M.P., the new Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire, has agreed to grant land on his properties of Redcastle and Tarradale for the site of non-trustland churches. This is almost a solitary instance among the extensive proprietors in the north. The non-intrusion party in Inverness have made offers for part of the academy grounds as a site for their proposed church.

We hear that William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, has purchased the Wyndyrd (late Marquis of Londonderry's) bounds, and intends to hunt the Durham country with them, in conjunction with his own pack. The Earl of Hillsborough, Sir Willoughby Dixie, C. M. Musgrave, Esq., the master of the Flintshire hounds, and other noblemen and gentlemen (the hunting season being over) are about to reduce their respective packs by selling off large drafts of them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week an accident, terminating fatally, occurred to Mr. Simcox, proprietor of a cross country coach from Brighton. Upon the arrival of the coach at Lewes, Mr. Simcox was fastening the luggage to the roof, when the strap broke, and he fell into the road and broke his back. He lingered in great agony until Saturday, when he expired. He was a fine healthy man, only thirty-six years old.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday morning a fatal fire occurred at the house tenanted by some Germans, No. 15, Everard-street, Back Church-lane, Commercial-road East. The unfortunate person who perished was a female, 56 years of age, who lodged in the front-room on the ground-floor. On the discovery being made the apartment was found in flames, and she in the midst screaming loudly for assistance. She was soon got out, but died shortly afterwards from the injuries she received.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Owing to the extremely moderate state of the supply of English wheat on offer at Mark-lane this week, and the increased attendance of buyers—most of whom have been short of stock—the demand for that article of grain has ruled inactive, and the value of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and round averages have been readily effected. In foreign wheat we have had a large amount of business doing, but prices have not experienced the slightest alteration. Grinding and distilling barley has sold freely; other kinds slowly, at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and four have maintained their value.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 45s; ditto white, 47s to 55s; Norfolk and Lincoln, red, 42s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 53s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malted ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Trough and Col. black, 17s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mangle, 30s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boliers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Good Friday being a holiday, no market was held at Mark-lane. The Seed Market.—The supply of clover seed being small, that article has sold freely, on full as good terms as of late; but in all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d. tares, 5s to 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 5d; barley, 23s 8d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 25s 2d; peas, 26s 11d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 23s 1d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 28s 8d; beans, 26s 4d; peas, 28s 5d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—A small sale of 133 chests of Assam tea took place on Tuesday last, and the whole of the quantity found buyers. The market remains quiet, but prices are steadily maintained. The lowest price for sound congou is 1s 1d to 1s 1½d, cash. The arrivals from China during the last ten days have amounted to nearly 2,000,000 lb.

Sugar.—The West India market is firm, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Bengal and Mauritius has sold freely, at the same amount of improvement. The refined market is steady, and standard lumps have realised 73s 6d to 74s.

Coffee.—This market is dull, and prices have a downward tendency. Cocoa.—The demand is still inactive for all descriptions, but the quotations remain without material variation.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales of indigo commence on Tuesday next, and at which 7740 chests will be offered. The private-contract inquiry is rather dull. Provisions.—All kinds of butter are at extremely low prices, and prices have given way quite 2s per cwt. The same observations may be applied to most of other kinds of provisions.

Tallow.—There is little business doing in Russia tallow. On the spot 42s 9d to 43s, and for forward delivery 43s to 43s 6d, are the nearest quotations.

Wool.—Nearly 2000 bales of wool have been imported into London this week. Several large public sales, comprising together about 10,000 packages, have been appointed to take place at Garroway's, on the 25th and six following days. By private contract exceedingly little is doing, at barely late rates.

Hops.—Good colour samples still command full quotations, but in other kinds of hops very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes being rather small, and the weather cold for the time of year, prices of potatoes have advanced this week quite 5s per ton, the best York reds producing 80s.

Smithfield.—This market has ruled tolerably steady this week, and the following are the current rates:—Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s 3d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s to 4s 8d, to sink the offal.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—The receipts of country-killed meat having fallen off since our last, the general inquiry has ruled steady. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; lamb, 3s to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lb., by the carcass.

Cattle.—Holwell Main, 16s; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Old Tanfield, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 17s; Hilda, 16s 6d; Haswell, 20s 6d; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Adelaide, 20s; Hartley, 15s; Devoushire, 16s 9d per ton. Ships arrived, 41.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In trade we are unable to notice any material alteration since our last publication. It is satisfactory to state that those changes which have occurred, however, denote a still improving commerce. In Mincing-lane, during this week, the sales effected in colonial and East India produce have been rather extensive than otherwise, and, although unusually large arrivals are expected, both from the East and West Indies, still the trade has been unable to increase stock, unless by submitting to the payment of rather higher prices. Sugar, in particular, is improving in value, although the planters had no great reason to complain of the rates which they previously had obtained, and an advance of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. has been the consequence of increased demand. The advance in other descriptions of produce is not so material as it is in sugar; but the demand for them, more particularly for coffee, is increasing, and prices generally are slowly improving.

It is satisfactory to state that during the last ten days an alteration for the better has been exhibited in all the large markets for the consumption of agricultural produce. Wheat of the finest qualities have risen during that period nearly 3s. per quarter, and a proportionable advance must likewise be noted in the value of all other descriptions of pulse and grain. In Smithfield, also, cattle are a shade dearer than they were a short time ago; and thus, at all events, confidence appears to be again gaining ground amongst the dealers generally in agricultural produce.

On the English Stock Exchange the principal attention of brokers and jobbers has been directed to the settlement of the time account in Consols, which occurred on Tuesday last, and which was arranged without any difficulty. The speculative account in the Consols is for the present very materially limited by their high value, nor is there any prospect at present of its speedily being enlarged. The quantity of floating stock in the market for sale is now monthly becoming more and more limited, and the generally entertained opinion now is that the pressure of unemployed capital must eventually raise them to par.

In the Share market the same degree of activity has not been displayed during this week to which we have latterly had the satisfaction to allude. This depression is more particularly visible in the value of the shares in the leading railway undertakings, in all of which sales cannot at present be effected unless at a reduction in price. We consider the prices of many of them now considerably under their intrinsic worth, and we may perhaps, be permitted to attribute the existing depression to the influence which the brilliant prospects of the Aerial Steam Conveyance Company may have had on the public mind, for we can see no other reasonable cause for the present dullness.

The entire attention of the gentlemen who frequent the Foreign Stock Exchange has, for some time past, been directed to the Spanish Three per Cent. Bonds, nor has it been so without well grounded reasons. With the honour of the former Castilian the Spaniard has appropriated the proceeds of the quicksilver mine contracts to the future payment of the half-yearly dividends on the above-named bonds, and the consequence has been an advance in its price during this week from 31½ to 35½ with every appearance of a still more material improvement soon occurring in their value. In other descriptions of foreign securities little business has been done, and still less alteration has occurred in their prices.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—SATURDAY.)

Bank Stock, 183½	India Stock, 270
3 per Cent Reduced, 96½	Ditto Bonds, 77
3 per Cent Consols, 97	Ditto Old Annuities, 100
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101½	Ditto New Annuities, 100
New 3½ per Cent, 102½	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d., 67
New 5 per Cent, 107	Ditto 4500, 67
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 67
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Bank Stock for Opening, 188½
Oct. 1859, 12 13-16	India Stock for Account, 270
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16	Consols for Account, 97½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid), 59½	London and Brighton (50 paid), 35½
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 pd), 100	Ditto Loan Notes (paid), 100
Eastern Counties (23 paid), 100	London and Birmingham (100) 212
Ditto New (43 6s 8d. pd), 100	Ditto New Shares (paid), 100
Ditto Debentures (paid), 100	Manchester and Birmingham (100 paid) 211½
Great Western (paid), 69	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid) 21
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 69	Ditto Scrip (25 paid), 25
Ditto Fifties (paid), 100	York and North Midland (paid) 100
London and South Western (41 6s 10 p) 65	Ditto New Shares (paid) 100

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.—CROWN OFFICE, APRIL 11.—Town of Nottingham: Thomas Gishborne, the younger, of Horwich House, near Buxton, in the county of Derby, Esq., in the room of John Walter Esq., whose election for the said town has been determined to be void.—City of Durham: The Right Hon. Arthur Trevor Viscount Dungannon, of Brynkinalt, in the county of Denbigh, in the room of Robert Fitzroy, Captain R.N., who has accepted the office of Governor of New Zealand.—Borough of Athlone: John Collett, No. 7, Upper Belgrave-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., the last election for the said borough having been declared to be void.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, APRIL 10.—Royal Artillery: Capt. and Brevet Major T. Grantham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. Blackley; Second Capt. T. C. Rye to be Captain, vice Grantham; First Lieut. N. E. Harrison to be Second Captain; First Lieut. C. Cheetham to be Second Captain, vice Robe; Second Lieut. J. C. Childs to be First Lieutenant, vice Cheetham; Capt. and Brevet Major F. Haultain to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Moleworth; Second Capt. J. Dyson to be Captain, vice Haultain; First Lieut. G. J. L. Buchanan to be Second Captain, vice Dyson; Second Lieut. G. V. Johnson to be First Lieutenant, vice Buchanan; Second Capt. G. M. Glasgow to be Captain, vice Raynes; First Lieut. W. S. Payne to be Second Captain, vice Glasgow; Second Lieut. A. F. Connell to be First Lieutenant, vice Payne; Second Capt. W. W. D'Arley to be Captain, vice H. Morgan; First Lieut. W. H. Gilbert to be Second Captain, vice D'Arley; Second Lieut. F. S. Pearson to be First Lieutenant, vice Gilbert; Second Lieut. N. Wilford to be Captain, vice Griffiths; First Lieut. A. F. W. Papillon to be Second Captain, vice Wilford; Second Lieut. R. B. McCrea to be First Lieutenant, vice Papillon; Second Capt. J. Tylden to be Captain, vice Holcombe; First Lieut. H. Aylmer to be Second Captain, vice Tylden; Second Lieut. J. L. Elgee to be First Lieutenant, vice Aylmer.

BANKRUPTS.—W. MOTT, Regent-street, lace-maker.—J. BOWIE, Shoe-lane, grocer.—F. ROBERTS, New Bond-street, coal-merchant.—J. CUMMING, Tottenham-court-road, furrier.—J. HAWKINS, Lisson-grove, upholsterer.—J. IVORY, Meppershall, Bedfordshire, farmer.—M. R. JENKINS, Greenwich, linen-keeper.—J. J. NIKYNS and J. H. HARDYMAN, Lonsdale, Eastcheap, merchants.—W. RATES, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, auctioneer.—H. BENTLEY, Maidstone, linen-draper.—J. STRETCH and R. WHARTON, Nottingham, engineers.—J. HARRINGTON and W. PATTERSON, Woodbank, St. Cuthbert, Cumberland, calico-printers.—B. SAYLE and T. BOOTH, Sheffield, ironmasters.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. EDDIE, Airdrie, ironmonger.—K. ATTOUN, Edinburgh, writer to the signet.—SMITH and CO., Dundee, china-merchants.—J. MOU-BRAY, Tullibody, Clackmannan, distillers.—W. FINLAY, Drumsled, Kincardineshire, farmer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1848.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Adolphus Turner, Esq., to be her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court-General in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.—The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Niven Kerr to be her Majesty's Consul in the island of Cyprus.—The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Pennington, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the island of Corsica.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WILSON, coo-keeper, Lindfield, Sussex.—J. WHITFIELD, grocer, Tooley-street, Southwark.—W. HITCH, grocer, Kingsland, Middlesex.—T. POTTINGER, H. HOWELL, and A. OSWALD, merchants, Austin-friars.—ELIZABETH WHITE and

ELIZABETH LEITH, machine makers, Workshop, Nottinghamshire.—E. SMITH, inn-keeper, Sheffield.—G. HATCLIFFE, fender manufacturer, Sheffield.—W. G. PITT, banker, Cheltenham.—R. BIGGS, chemist, Bath.—C. J. J. and J. GAUSSEN, corn factors, Liverpool.—J. E. ROBINSON, wine merchant, Liverpool.—A. MERGA, watchmaker, Nantwich, Cheshire.—W. JONES, draper, Wolverhampton.—J. JOHNSTONE, banker, Manchester.—K. M'LEOD and J. B. WOOD, ship chandlers, Liverpool.—H. SAVAGE, spade manufacturer, Coaley, Gloucestershire.—C. J. MORLEY, flour-dealer, Liverpool.—J. GREEN, licensed victualler, Oldbury, Shropshire.

BIRTHS.

At St. Alban's, the lady of the Rev. H. Dudding, of a daughter.—At Leamington, the lady of William Plowden, of Plowden Hall, Shropshire, Esq., of a daughter.—At Twickenham, the lady of J. L. Armit, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.—At Cotton House, county Louth, the lady of Captain Wynne, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, Mrs. Dupuis, relict of the late Rev. George Dupuis, rector of Wendlebury, Oxon, in her 75th year.—At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, of Clova.—At her residence at Bruges, in the Netherlands, Eliza, relict of the late Francis Whyte, Esq., of Redhills, in the county of Cavan, Ireland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

MAGIC CAVE, 35, Strand.—This very curious and interesting EXHIBITION is now OPEN at the Lowther Bazaar. The Cave has been considerably enlarged and remodelled, with an entirely new Series of Views, forming altogether the cheapest and most pleasing Exhibition in London. Open from Eleven in the morning until Ten at night.—Admission, Sixpence.—Lowther Bazaar, 35, Strand.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 225 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of *terre*. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A complete arrangement of COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of a CARDING, ROVING, and SPINNING FRAME. CARY'S NEW MICROSCOPE, magnifying SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION TIMES. A NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS. THE SCIENCE OF ELECTRICITY demonstrated by the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, at a quarter to three daily, and at eight in the evenings. Models of STEAM ENGINES and various kinds of MACHINERY IN MOTION. Lectures daily on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, including the Steam Engine, by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachoffner. THE CLASS LECTURES are continued as usual. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, half-price.

STRAND THEATRE—CROSBY HALL.—LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—OVERFLOWING HOUSES.—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Many families and parties having been repeatedly disappointed in their endeavours to obtain admission, in consequence of the numbers attending the entertainments during the Lent season just ended, it is respectfully announced that Mr. Love will appear at the Strand Theatre To-morrow and every Monday, and at Crosby Hall every Wednesday and Friday, until further notice. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, The Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by A REMINISCENCE OF BY-GONE TIMES. To conclude with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST. Doors open at half-past Seven—Begin at Eight. Tickets and Private Boxes to be had on the day and at the place of performance. They may also be had at Sam's Royal Library, Pall-mall.

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO ART-UNIONS.

THE LEGALITY OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION of LONDON is now clearly substantiated by the opinions of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., Q.C., and C. Clarke, Esq. In the belief that the prizes will be of increased value by deferring the allotment to as late a period as possible, the Committee have determined it shall take place on the evening of July the 8th.—THE SONGS OF SHAKESPEARE, illustrated by the Etching Club, will continue to be presented to each Subscriber until the 1st of July, when the books will be closed. 5, Cavendish-square. R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Hon. Sec.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE, by means of PRUSSIC ACID VAPOUR, and the action of ESSENTIAL OILS, &c. By A. TURNBULL, M.D. "We hesitate not strongly to recommend this wonderful discovery for the cure of blindness."—Literary Gazette. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The forthcoming number will contain an article upon the CORPORATION OF LONDON and MUNICIPAL REFORM, with various papers of Philosophical and Literary interest. Bille and advertisements intended for insertion should be sent to the Publisher's not later than Monday, the 24th instant. SAMUEL CLARKE (successor to H. Hooper), 13, Pall-mall East.

THE 18th Number of THE HYGEIST, published on the 15th inst., contains:—The Ship *Esculapian* foundering on Another Task—The Cause and Cure of Disease—Remedy for Quackery, &c. &c. Price 1d.—Office, 368, Strand, London. Forwarded by post, on two postage stamps being enclosed, addressed to the Editor as above.

Just published, Second Thousand, price 4d., THE INCOME TAX CRITICISED and EPITOMISED, containing some plain statements on the Income and Property-tax, showing that it falls most heavily on the industrious classes, &c., &c. By RICHARD HULDITCH, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London: CHARLES GILPIN, 6, Amen Corner, and 5, Bishopsgate-street Without. Manchester: T. JOSEPH GILLOTT, Market-street.

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THE GARDENERS' GAZETTE, established in 1837, is the most efficient medium for all Advertisements for the sale of Flowers, Plants, Seeds, Estates, Farms, Gardens, and Stock, Farming and Garden Implements, Books, and other subjects connected with science and art, the Drama, Music, Exhibitions. No less than ten thousand persons, members of horticultural and other scientific societies, are among the readers, and the paper was established for the use and information of those classes who have large or small garden establishments.—Office for Advertisements and Communications for the Editor, 10, North Wellington-street, Strand.

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NOTICE.—"I can most highly recommend Mr. BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK from my own experience of its merits. I hope never to do without one.—Rev. G. White Ewelme, Oxon, Feb. 20, 1843." This is the unqualified testimony of a stranger to W. B., and refers to his well-known Frock in lieu of the "Macintosh," a respectable and established garment, adapted to all seasons, and warranted (without confining perspiration) to exclude any description or quantity of rain whatever. Made only by W. BARON, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill, eight doors from Bishopsgate-street.

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London District Agents.—Russell, stationer, 80, Aldersgate-street; Good and Son, 63, Bishopsgate-street-without; Hughes, High-street, Islington; Sandford, 10, Wentworth-place, Mile-end-road; Esquilant, 34, Oxford-street; Dufour, 33, Piccadilly; Hogg, Piccadilly; Rotherhithe; Adams's library, 2, Seymour-street, Easton-square; Ormer, 16, City-road; Turner, Hackney; Hardy and Weighton, Poplar; Roberts, Abchurch-lane; Pimlico; Godfrey and Co., chemists, Edgeware-road; Looker, cutter, 42, Leadenhall-street; Cramer, brush manufacturer, 11, Bridge-street, Westminster.

HAM and TONGUE DISTRIBUTION.—ALL PRIZES.—

T. YEATES, Ham-dealer and Confectioner, 23, Strand, and corner of Dean-street, Westminster, established 50 years, intends DISTRIBUTING £1000 worth of real YORK HAMS, TONGUES, &c., in 8000 shares, at 2s. 6d. each, to take place on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1843. List of Prizes.—Two at £20, Five at £10, Ten at £5, Forty at £2, One Hundred at £1, Two Hundred at 10s., One Thousand at 5s., Six Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-three at 1s.—The holders of shares to select what they please from the stock. To prevent the disappointment so many experienced in his late Twelfth-cake Distribution, an early application is necessary. Persons residing in the country, by sending 31 post stamps, or a post-office order, will have the shares forwarded by return of post. T. YEATES assures his friends every article shall be of the best quality that can be procured.—Routes, Balls, Dinners, Suppers, and Wedding Breakfasts supplied in town or country, at the lowest possible prices.

REDUCED FARES TO RICHMOND.—The unrivalled fast Steam-boat MINERVA, Captain PAVES, will, on and after 14th April, leave the Old Swan Pier, London-bridge, Quarter-past Ten, Waterloo-bridge, Half-past Ten, Hungerford, Eleven o'clock, Lambeth-place, Ten Minutes past Eleven, Vauxhall Railway-pier, Quarter-past Eleven, Chelney-walk, Chelsea, Half-past Eleven.—Fare, 1s.

OH MY CORNS!

AN almost universal exclamation, though quite unnecessary, since HOOPER'S FRENCH CORN PLAISTERS never fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these petty tormentors. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1d. each, by HOOPER, Chemist, 43, London-bridge, City side; and by all Druggists. N.B. On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free, a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

PROUT'S COURT PLASTER (the original India-rubber) continues to enjoy the patronage of the nobility and gentry to an unprecedented extent: it effectually resists the action of hot or cold water, and sticks firm and close for a week. In consequence of the very numerous imitations, be careful to ask for "PROUT'S," and observe the name and address in full—"THOS. PROUT, 229, Strand, London." N.B. It will be sent per post on receipt of six penny stamps.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. CHUBB'S Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete preservation for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

OUTFITS TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, Midshipmen, Officers in the Civil or Military Service, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire Outfits at 2, UNWIN'S, 57 and 58, Lombard-street, viz., Shirts, Towels, Table Linen, Sheets, Hosiery, White Jean Jackets and Trowsers, Woollen Clothing, Sea Bedding, Single and Double Couches with Drawers, Cabin Furniture, Bullock Drawers, Trunks, &c. Ladies going abroad will find a large stock of Ready-made Linen of every description. Light Trunks and Bedding for overland.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air-street.—Postage Envelopes, 1s. per dozen; Envelopes, 3d., 6d., and 9d. per 100; Mourning Envelopes, 1s. per 100; Letter Papers, 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. per quire; Note Papers, 2d., 3d., and 4d. per quire; Superfine Foolscap, 6d. per quire, and great saving by taking the ream; 10 sticks for 1s.; Blotting Cases, 6d.; Superior ditto, lock and key, 2s. and 3s. each; the best Sealing-Wax, 10 sticks for 1s.; the celebrated Magna Bonum Pens, 6d. per dozen; Albums, 1s.; Copy Books, 4d. each; the celebrated Magna Bonum Pens, 6d. per dozen; Church Service, complete, 4s. 6d.; ditto, 2 vols., in case, 5s. 6d.; Music Cases, with lock, 5s.; Manuscript Music-Books, from 6d. each; Club-house Cards, 1s. 6d. per pack; 6 plates 7s. 6d.; Cumberland Lead Pencils, 6d. per dozen; Initial Wafers, 3d. per 100.—Please to copy the name and address.

W. Walkers & Co. Ltd.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), with the new large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons), and work with great ease, having improved points, temper, and finish. The labels are correct likenesses of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. H. Walker's improved fish-hooks, steel pens, hooks and eyes, are recommended. For the home trade neat packages of needles or pens, from 1s. to 10s. value, can be sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. Every quality, &c. for shipping.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer for the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

PIERCE and KOLLE'S ECONOMICAL RADIATING STOVE GRATES.—Families furnishing are solicited to examine their large and extensive assortment of Drawing-room and other GRATES, recently completed from the most recherche designs in the Louis Quatorze, Elizabethan, Gothic, and other styles, with Fenders and Fire-irons en suite, always on show at their manufactory, No. 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.

These Grates combine economy of fuel with elegance of style and superior comfort, and are specially constructed for the cure of smoky chimneys. In bed-rooms and nurseries they are found invaluable—retaining the heat for many hours after the fire is out.

KITCHENS and LAUNDRIES fitted up in the most complete manner with Ranges, Ovens, Boilers, Hot Plates, Broiling Plates, Patent Smoke Jacks, &c.

HEATING by HOT WATER, combining WARMTH with VENTILATION, on P. and K.'s improved method, adapted for every description of Building, and so arranged as to warm the entire of a large MANSION from one grate.

PIERCE and KOLLE'S Manufactory, 5, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, aided by a person of science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness, with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted, resisting all acids, may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

	Fiddle.	Threaded.	King.
Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen.....	16s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Dessert ditto, ditto.....	12s. 6d.	25s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Tea Spoons, per dozen.....	5s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Sugar-Tongs.....	1s. 3d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Salt and Mustard Spoons.....	6s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.

C. Watson begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than this metal is from all others; on its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and from the daily increasing sale he receives he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.—41 and 42, Barbican; and 16, Norton Folgate.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—ONE HUNDRED PIANOFORTES FOR GENERAL INSPECTION.

PICCOLO PIANOFORTES.

GEORGE PEACHY, manufacturer, 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society.—G.P. respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public in general to those elegant and much-admired Instruments. They are particularly adapted for singing the peculiarity of their size, also possessing great power and sweetness of tone, and are constructed of much larger construction. With an extensive assortment of improved Cabinet, Cottage, and Square Pianofortes, warranted, and at the lowest possible prices; also a collection of Secondhand, by various makers. Instruments taken in exchange.—N.B. Superior Instruments lent on hire.—Packing Cases lent free of expense.

PRICE'S BANKRUPTCY OF PILGRIM-STREET.—BAILEY and MILNER, having purchased the Stock of D. K. Price and Co., of Pilgrim-street, Wholesale Warehousemen, at a discount of 55 PER CENT. OFF THE COST PRICE, will offer the undermentioned lots on Monday next and following days, and continue until the whole is sold.—3000 yards rich figured Silks, at 18s. 9d. per yard; 3000 yards rich Chené Silks, at 6s. 6d. per yard; 1000 Silk Parasols, 18s. 9d. each; 570 watered Ducape Scarfs, 3 yards, 5s. 9d. each; 150 Genoa Velvet Scarfs, 3 yards long, 21s. each; 750 Chusan Dresses, 2s. 11½d. full dress; 820 Swiss Printed Dresses, 23s. 6d. full dress; 80 dozen Silk Stockings, 16s. 6d. per pair; 430 pieces real India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. each, or 16s. 9d. per piece; a lot of French filled Cashmere Shawls, a little soiled, at a desperate sacrifice; 380 dozen Gloves, 4s. 6d. per pair; a large lot of French Satin and Crapè Robbons, 1s. 9d. per yard; 390 French Maslin Dresses, nearly all new patterns, 4s. 6d. per dress; 1000 yards French Gauze Ribbons, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; several boxes of Irish Linens, some soiled, 9s. 6d. per yard; 24 boxes French Gauze Ribbons, at 3s. 6d. each. Several cases of Penfathers and Flowers to be given away. Messrs. Price and Co. being entirely in the wholesale trade, the whole stock will be cut in any length, to suit every purchaser.—BAILEY and MILNER, Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, near Ludgate-hill.

ZOALIPHAR.—HARRIOTT'S PURIFIED ANIMAL OIL FOR THE HAIR.

THIS highly approved preparation, as its name implies, is entirely an ANIMAL OIL which has been purified by a careful process; it will be found very far superior to the numerous Oils and other preparations for the hair, consisting, as they do, for the most part, either of incongruous vegetable productions, calculated, from their drying nature, to prove beneficial instead of beneficial, or of compounds of impure grease, neither of which can be so suitable for the human Hair as a purified Animal Oil, approximating, as the latter does, to its natural fluid, which is too frequently destroyed by excessive perspiration and heat of the head, or not properly engendered, through the debility of constitution. The ZOALIPHAR will be found to nourish and strengthen the hair, and promote the growth where, from illness or other causes, it has fallen off; it will further assist in retaining the curl, remove dandruff, and give to the hair a most beautifully soft and brilliantly glossy appearance. The diffusive nature of the Zoaliphar renders necessary but a small quantity at each application, and from the permanency of its effects does not require to be so frequently applied as other preparations; it consequently becomes an economical oil.

Sold wholesale by G. H. W. BARNES and Co., 38, St. Mary Axe, London; Retail by LUCAS and Co., Chemists to the Queen, 63, Chancery-lane; BATEMAN, Chemist to the Queen, Castle-street, Leicester square; Low and Co. Perfumers to the Queen, 330, Strand; UNWIN and ALBERT, Perfumers, &c., 24, Piccadilly; ROSS, Perfumer, &c., 254, Regent-street; and by respectable perfumers, chemists, hairdressers, and others. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle; three in one, 5s. None are genuine unless the label and seal bear the signature and name of G. Harriott.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to command that JOSEPH GILLOTT, of Birmingham, be appointed STEEL PEN MANUFACTURER IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY, dated April 13, 1840.

Joseph GilloTT's very superior Patent and other METALLIC PENS may be had of all stationers, booksellers, and other dealers in pens throughout the United Kingdom.

It is gratifying to the Patentee to acknowledge his obligations to the Public for the best proof they can give him of their approbation, in the continually increased demand for his Pens. The number of Pens manufactured at the works of Joseph GilloTT, from OCT. 1835, to OCT. 1839, was 45,647,702, and from DEC. 1841, was 62,128,923.

CAUTION.—All the genuine Pens are marked in full "JOSEPH GILLOTT," and Venders are desired to note that his cards of Pens are made up in packets of one dozen each, and have a label outside, with a facsimile of his signature: "JOSEPH GILLOTT."

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his Warranted School Pens, which are specially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points.

Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Manufactory, Victoria Works, Graham-street, Birmingham, and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London, under the management of Mr. Fox, from the manufactory in Birmingham.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE, Vol. XII

Price 5s. 6d., cloth. Containing the usual quantity of varied Matter, and Engravings (with descriptions) of the Cathedrals of Oxford, Exeter, Carlisle, Glasgow, Chester, and Rochester—each comprising three views of different parts of the building.

All the parts for 1842 may still be had; and intending subscribers are requested to order them as soon as possible through their respective Booksellers.

Each part contains numerous original articles by the Bishops and Divines of the Church and interesting selections from new publications.

The series of Views of Ecclesiastical Buildings will be continued, and will be executed like those already published, in the most finished style of wood-engraving.

The Cathedrals of Ely, Bristol, St. Paul's, St. Asaph, with St. Alban's and Westminster Abbeys, are published, or in course of publication.

This cheap and popular work has now reached a circulation nearly four times that of any other periodical connected with the Church, and will be found a valuable medium for advertisements of descriptions.

Orders received by all Booksellers, in town and country.

London: BURNS, Portman-street; EDWARDS, Ave Maria-lane.

ELASTIC BOOTS.—THE QUEEN'S BOOTS.

J. SPARKES HALL'S PATENT ELASTIC ANKLE BOOTS require neither lacing, buttoning, nor tying; they can be put on and off in a moment, without trouble or loss of time. The constant annoyance of laces breaking, buttons coming off, holes wearing out, and many other imperfections in the ordinary modes of fastening, suggested the improved system which is now submitted to the public. No boots ever afforded such variety of play and motion to the feet and ankles, or corresponded so exactly to their natural and anatomical form.—308, Regent-street, Langham-place, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

Ladies and Gentlemen at a distance can be fitted by forwarding a pattern foot.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS BAZAAR, No. 58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, for the Manufacture and Sale of Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Kitchen Cooking Utensils, Plated and British Plate Ware, Baths, and Ornamental Wire Work.—The Proprietors respectfully invite attention to this establishment, where are to be seen the largest assortments of the above wares ever offered to notice under the same roof, and so arranged, with the price of each article affixed in plain figures, that the public may judge of its value and suitableness to their wants, and at prices much below those usually offered to public notice.—N.B. The Newly Patented Electro-Plated Copper Cooking Vessels by express appointment.

GINGER BRANDY.—This invaluable Liqueur continues to be manufactured by VINCENT and PUGH, the original Proprietors, at their Distillery, 16, New Park-street, Borough, and 10, Rood-lane, City, and may be obtained of all the principal retail dealers in the metropolis, in bottles neatly sealed and labelled.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing both the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinions of both the French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.

HARDS'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.—This highly nutritious food, so universally recommended by the medical profession for the use of Children, Invalids, and persons suffering from weak digestion, may be had of all Druggists in the kingdom, in 1s. and 2s. packets, and tin cases, 7s. 6d. each. To prevent the fraud practised on the public by unprincipled persons imitating the label and packet of the above, it is necessary purchasers of this article should ask for HARDS'S Farinaceous Food; and observe that the label on each genuine packet bears the signature of "JAS. HARDS," and is manufactured at the Royal Victoria-mill, Dartford, Kent.

PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.—This Soap stands unrivalled for its superior excellence in cleansing the skin, preserving it from the effects of the weather, sea air, &c., and improving its appearance. It removes blemishes from its surface, and never fails to render it delicately clear and beautiful. Sold at 1s. 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. per square. Likewise, Gentlemen's Shaving Cakes, at 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. Globular and tabular balls at 3s. each.—PEARS'S BOTANIC CREAM, particularly calculated for nurseries, and persons whose skin is so tender that the application of soap is rough and irritable to be used with pleasure. Price, 2s. 6d. per pot.—LIQUID BLOOM OF ROSES, which adds the most enchanting beauty to the countenance, and improves the simple charms of nature. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle.—IMPERIAL WHITE POWDER, produced from vegetables only, which, while it is the most innocent, is also the most excellent in its effects in beautifying the countenance. Price 2s. 6d. and 5s. per box.

Prepared and sold at 55, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London.

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE.—In consequence of the Dissolution of the Partnership of NEWINGTON and SANDER, the extensive and modern stock of that firm, consisting of Plain and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, and Toilet Sets, in Porcelain, Iron-stone, China, and Pearl Chalcidware; plain and richly cut Table Glass in Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Tride Dishes, &c.; table and hanging Lamps, Chandeliers, Hall Lanterns, Papier Maché and Iron Trays, &c., is now being sold at a great reduction for cash. This being the largest stock of the kind in London, and the reduction that is made to ensure a speedy sale, renders it worthy the attention of large purchasers and families about to furnish. The prices are marked in plain figures.—SANDER and Co. 319, and 320, Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn-gate.

DODSON'S PATENT UNFERMENTED WHITE and BROWN BREAD, Milk Biscuits, and Biscuit Powder for infant's food; Presburg Wine Biscuits, Luncheon Cakes, &c. The above articles are made light without yeast or leaven. Upwards of one hundred distinguished physicians and surgeons, twelve of whom attend the Queen and Royal Family, have honoured the patentee with their testimony of the value of the above process. "We recommend our dyspeptic friends to try Mr. Dodson's unfermented bread."—See Medico-Chirurgical Review, July, 1840. "The patent Presburg wine biscuits are most certainly of an incomparable excellence."—Dr. Birkbeck. H. Dodson, Patentee, wholesale and export biscuit baker; purveyor by special appointment to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. 98, Blackman-street, Southwark.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d.—

Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDEANUM for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for life, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, without the aid of a dentist, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared and sold by the Inventor, Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 68, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Sold by his appointment by most respectable medicine venders. Price 4s. 6d.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family.—This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Chilblains, and renders a chapped and rough skin pleasantly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthful rosy hue to the Complexion, and renders the arms, hands, and neck delicately fair and soft.

CAUTION.—On purchasing, ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that those words are on the Wrapper, without which None are Genuine.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, including.—Sold at the Proprietor's, 20, Hatton Garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

MOXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT may be had of all respectable medicine venders throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly every part of the civilised world. In all parts it has met with the sanction of members of the medical profession, who recommend it to their patients as the best Family Purgative ever discovered. It is of eminent service in pains in the Head, casual or habitual costiveness, Bilious Affections, Nausea, Sickness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Gout, Piles, Fistula, and as an Aperiens salubrious draught in all Febrile affections. It is an effectual remedy for derangement of the stomach and head, resulting from excess either in eating or drinking. It possesses all the medicinal powers of the most approved saline Aperients, without the disagreeable taste which distinguishes medicines of that class, and is so agreeable that even children can take it without dislike. Prepared only by BENJAMIN MOXON and SONS, Chemists, Hull. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Observe—the genuine medicine has "MOXON and SMITH (then co-partners), Chemists, Hull," engraved on the government stamp. Wholesale agents: BARCLAY and SONS, &c., London.

DELICACY OF COMPLEXION.—The Use of GOWLAND'S LOTION is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of cutaneous defect and discolouration, and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin; whilst as a refresher it preserves the most susceptible complexion from the effects of heat, freckle, and sallowness, and sustains in all cases the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years.

"ROBT. SHAW, LONDON," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which it is not genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers, &c.

READ! and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!

That inestimable medicine PARR'S LIFE PILLS, will be found in every particular deserving the attention of the enlightened and unprejudiced, and worthy the special attention of all heads of families; for this invaluable medicine, at any time and in every case, may be administered with all confidence and with the certainty of success—whether the patient be the lovely infant in its mother's arms, the adult in the full ripeness of maturity, or the aged patriarch.

CURE OF CANCER.

Wexford, Ireland, 9th March, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I think it only an act of justice to inform the public through you of the wonderful cure performed on me by your Parr's Pills. I had been afflicted with cancer for the last five years; it commenced in my face, and resisted the treatment of the most skillful and experienced medical men. At length I was recommended by my mother-in-law, Mrs. Larkin, to try the above Pills; and by the use of them I am enabled to state that I am now as well as ever. I only received six boxes from Machin, Dublin.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, PETER FURLONG, Grocer.

Copy of a letter just received from John Brown, Esq., the respected proprietor of the North Wales Chronicle—

North Wales Chronicle Office, Bangor,



VIEW OF A PIT.



BOTTOM OF A SHAFT.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

It is our province to record another of those distressing accidents which are so frequent in the mining districts and give so precarious an aspect to the destinies of the labouring colliers, whose hardships are undoubted, whose endurance of them is patient and generally even cheerful, and whose condition and grievances are as much de-

serving of the serious attention of the legislature as those of any other class of the labouring community.

The accident occurred shortly before 8 o'clock in the evening, in the Stormont Main Colliery, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the property of Mr. John Grace and partners, at Wreckington, and was attended by a tremendous sacrifice of human life, there having been twenty-

seven men and boys killed, and six or seven others seriously injured. The men employed at the mouth of the pit had no conception that such an accident had occurred until a boy was drawn up much burnt, and even then they were made aware of but a small extent of the calamity. There were upwards of fifty persons engaged in the pit at the time; and of these more than thirty worked in the western part of the mine, where the explosion occurred. The damage done to the pit is remarkably trifling, scarcely exceeding in value a few shillings, not so much as a prop having been driven from its place. Nor did the bodies of the sufferers present any of those harrowing features which are generally witnessed after an explosion; very few were burnt at all, and even they comparatively slightly, while the majority were perfectly uninjured. There is, therefore, little, if any, doubt that the loss of life is attributable, not to the fire, but to the "after damp," or, less technically speaking, the noxious gas which succeeded, and was produced by the explosion. How the accident originated will probably remain matter of conjecture. The most current explanation—and the one which most readily suggests itself—is, that while Mr. Matthias Gray, the under-viewer (and one of the sufferers), was passing a working which had been for some days considered to be in a dangerous state, the foul air was ignited by his light; and the men who were employed on both sides of that place were those who perished. It may be supposed that this melancholy event has excited a very general sensation throughout the neighbourhood, and spread much suffering over a large number of families, many of whom are understood to be in a destitute condition.

An inquest was held at the Half Moon Inn, Wreckington, before Mr. J. M. Favell, coroner, and after a protracted investigation, without discovering the immediate cause of the explosion, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

We have availed ourselves of the opportunity indicated by this distressing circumstance, to present to our readers some engravings illustrative of the coal-mining districts, and to append to them some notices of the manner in which such dreadful accidents occur, submitting an explanation of their causes more full and explicit than we discover in the simple news narration.

Seams of coal vary in thickness; that called the Bensham seam is five feet six inches from the floor to the roof, and others are not more than three feet high. The present depth of the lowest working in Wallsend colliery is between 140 and 150 fathoms from the surface. In removing the coal, portions are left as pillars to support the roof, forming many passages of immense extent. There is a slow and imperceptible discharge of gas from coal, sometimes it is met with issuing from chinks in the roof with a noise like steam; when this gas accumulates so much as to overpower the pure air, an explosion takes place on any fire being introduced into the neighbourhood. To prevent this, currents of air are made to rush through the workings; doors, called traps, are placed in some directions, and large fires lighted in others. So much skill is now used in ventilating coal-mines that these fearful accidents are now usually caused by carelessness on the part of the workmen, or by unexpectedly coming upon some old working filled most likely with either gas or water. The C. pit, Wallsend colliery, represented above shows the means resorted to by Mr. Buddle to consume the gas arising in an old mine of about five acres in extent: by means of a metal pipe it is conveyed from the bottom of the pit, and ignited. It has been computed that the quantity of gas drawn from the mine is *eleven hogsheads per minute*. Had this old working been suddenly broken open and ignited, Mr. Buddle observes that the effect would have been similar to an earthquake. The burning of this gas at the C. pit presents a ruinous appearance even in daytime, but at night it looks wild and fearful, lighting up the adjoining country, and making a roaring noise like a furnace. The explosions at Wallsend colliery have followed each other in rapid succession until within the last twenty years, when they have rarely occurred; showing that the skill and care used has been a means of preventing these dreadful accidents. Further particulars respecting the collieries will be found in Mr. Hair's work on the coal-mines of Northumberland and Durham, from which these sketches are taken.

"When the pitman is about to descend to the cavern of his labour," says a writer in a late periodical, "he is dressed in a checked flannel jacket, waistcoat, and trousers, with a bottle or canteen slung across his shoulders, and a satchel or haversack at his side, to hold provender for his support during his subterranean sojourn. At all hours, night and day, groups of men and boys are seen, dressed in this fashion, wending their way to their colliery, some carrying Sir Humphrey Davy's (called by them 'Davy's') safety-lamp, ready trimmed and brightened for use. They descend the pit by means of a basket or 'corfe,' or merely by swinging themselves on to a chain, suspended at the extreme end of the cordage, and are let down with inconceivable rapidity, by a steam-engine. Clean and orderly, they coolly precipitate themselves into a black, smoking, and bottomless-looking crater, where you would think it almost impossible human lungs could play, or blood dance through the heart. At nearly the same moment you see others coming up, as jetty as the object of their search, drenched and tired. I have stood in a dark night, near the mouth of a pit, lighted by a suspended grate, filled with flaring coals, casting an unsteady but fierce reflection on the surrounding swarthy countenances; the pit emitting a smoke as dense as the chimney of a steam-engine; the men, with their sooty and grimed faces, glancing about their sparkling eyes, while the talking motion of their red lips disclosed rows of ivory; the steam-engines clanking and crashing, and the hissing from the huge boilers, making a din, only broken by the loud, mournful, and musical cry of the man stationed at the top of the 'shaft,' calling down to his companions at the bottom. This, altogether, is a scene as wild and fearful as a painter or a poet could wish to see."—*Note in Mr. Hair's "Sketches of the Coal Mines."*

"When Grimaldi, the celebrated clown, was performing at Newcastle in 1818, the glowing descriptions of the manager induced him to see a coal mine. His stay in the pit, however, was brief enough. He descended some two or three hundred feet in a basket, and was met at the bottom of the shaft by a guide, who had not conducted him far, when a piece of coal, weighing about three tons, fell with a loud noise upon a spot over which they had just passed. 'Hollo!' exclaimed Grimaldi, greatly terrified, 'what's that?' 'Hech!' said the guide, 'it's only a wee bit of coal fallen down; we ha'e that twa or three times a day.' 'Have you?' replied Grimaldi, running back to the shaft; 'then I'll thank you to ring for my basket, or call out for it, for I'll stop here no longer.' The basket was lowered, and he ascended to the light without delay, having no wish whatever to take his chance again among the 'wee bits of coal.'"—*Life by Boz, vol. ii. p. 181.—Note in Mr. Hair's "Sketches of the Coal Mines."*

The miners, after the fatigues of the day or on holiday occasions, practise the game of quoits, a characteristic sketch of which is subjoined.

THE ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The friends, supporters, and patrons of this institution celebrated their annual festival in aid of the funds on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen-street. The chair was taken shortly after six o'clock by Lord Mahon. Amongst the company were the Count de Neuilley, Sir W. Ross, R.A., Mr. T. Phillips, R.A., Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A., Mr. J. Barry, R.A., Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., Mr. W. Uwins, R.A., Mr. D. Roberts, R.A., Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R.A., Mr. Creswick, Mr. Mann, Mr. Severn, Mr. Jordan, and many other gentlemen well known for their connection with the fine arts. A list of contributions was read by Mr. Cockerell, amounting in the aggregate to £460.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE LOWTHER-ROOMS.—On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, a gentleman, named W. L. Loat, entered the Lowther-rooms, at which a ball was taking place, and having obtained a partner, he commenced dancing. He continued to do so until about 1 o'clock when he was observed first to stagger and then fall. Mr. Blake, the proprietor of the rooms, placed him in a chair and seeing that he did not recover, though the ordinary means of causing him to do so were tried upon the spot, he was immediately conveyed to the Charing-cross Hospital, but died on the steps of that institution. Deceased, whose age was stated to be about 30, was formerly a house-agent in London, but had lately retired from business, and dwelt with his mother at Leatherhead. A good deal of property was found on deceased's person, which Mr. Blake handed over to the police, and a diary containing a list of parties and balls, which no doubt deceased intended to be present at. [What a practical sermon this incident reads to the thousands of thoughtless young men who nightly pursue the same degrading round of pleasure.]



NEWCASTLE PIT MEN PLAYING AT QUOITS.